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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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NORTH KOREA

U.S. 'Provocations' Detailed, Protested	D 1
VRPR on Reagan's Remarks, U.S. Treaty With Seoul	D 2
Overseas Korean Paper Denounces Chon Regime	D 3
Yi Chong-ok Addresses Nonaligned Press Group	D 4
Party Effort in Constructing Chuche Tower Hailed	D 6
[NODONG SINMUN 9 May]	

SOUTH KOREA

Further Reportage on 'Curb Loan Scandal'	E 1
Ministers Discuss Probe [KOREA TIMES 13 May]	E 1
Officials Not Involved [KOREA TIMES 13 May]	E 1
No Political Implications	E 2
Finance Ministry Probe [KOREA TIMES 13 May]	E 3
Finance Committee Probe	E 4
Lawmaker Derides Cabinet [CHOSON ILBO 13 May]	E 5
KOREA HERALD Report [13 May]	E 5
SINMUN Comment [13 May]	E 6
CHOSON ILBO Views Assembly Session on Uiryong [12 May]	E 7

MONGOLIA

Party Delegation Returns From LPRP Congress	F 1
Leaders Greet CSSR Counterparts on National Day	F 1
Dugersuren to Chnoupek	F 1
Altangerel to Indra	F 1
Trade Unions Council Chairman Replaced	F 1
Briefs: Television Development	F 1

KAMPUCHEA

Hun Sen, Gromyko Speak at Moscow Reception	H 1
Delegations Leave for GDR Conference, Vietnam	H 3
Friendship Delegations Depart for GDR, Laos	H 3
Svay Rieng Plans To Reclaim Minefields for Rice	H 3
Agricultural Reportage for Week of 3-9 May	H 4
Thai Reports Cited on Lao Guerrilla Activities [VODK]	H 5
VODK Broadcasts Guerrilla Activities for April	H 5
Koh Kong-Kompong Som	H 5
Western Leach	H 5
Samlot	H 6
VODK Broadcasts Dega-FULRO Activities in SRV	H 6
Ban Me Thout	H 6
Kon Tum	H 7
Pleiku	H 7
Correction to DK Communique on Battle Results	H 8
Briefs: Radio Cooperation With USSR;	H 8
Gift of GDR Books	

LAOS

Foreign Ministry Condemns UK Falklands Actions	I 1
Kaysone Phomvihane Receives Greetings From GDR	I 1
Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Sandinist Delegation	I 1
Romania's Ceausescu Greets Party Congress	I 2
Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Mongolian Envoy	I 2
Kham Souk Saignaseng Addresses Irrigation Rally	I 2

THAILAND

Fiscal 1983 Budget Accepted by Cabinet	J 1
NATION Editorial [13 May]	J 1
POST Comments on Sitthi Sawetsila PRC Visit [11 May]	J 2
Official Says ASEAN May Form Tin Producers Group	J 3
[NATION REVIEW 12 May]	
Agriculture Ministry Asks for More Soviet Buying	J 3

VIETNAM

Commentary Scores Bush PRC Visit, China Alliance	K 1
Gromyko, Hun Sen Remarks on Kampuchea Cited	K 1
Paper Claims Nation Economically Sabotaged	K 2
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Apr]	
Paper Urges Economization To Develop Economy	K 4
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Apr]	
QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Trial of Gasoline Thieves [21 Apr]	K 5
Nationwide Agricultural Statistics Reported	K 6
Kampuchean Province Cooperation Program Signed	K 7
CSSR President Husak Reaffirms Relations	K 7
Fuel Shortage Said To Hamper Domestic Flights [AFP]	K 7

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Consults Legal Leaders on Court Affair	P 1
Opposition Asked To Join Executive Committee	P 1
Armed Forces Asked To Ensure Election Security	P 1
Three Killed in NPA Terrorist Incidents	P 2

U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' DETAILED, PROTESTED

SK122235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2226 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Kaesong, May 12 (KCNA) -- A meeting of security officers of the two sides to the military armistice commission was held on May 12 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side lodged a protest with the enemy side against the ever more frequent provocations against our side and crude violations of the armistice agreement and the provisions agreed between the two sides, committed recently by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the joint security area, and called it to account for these acts.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side at the meeting, the enemy committed provocations 7 times only in a few hours on May 5.

At around 18:20 that day soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army at an observation post southeast of the conference room of Panmunjom committed the extremely dangerous provocative act of levelling pistols at personnel of our side, shouting at our post on the opposite side.

Earlier, at around 14:45, 15:45 and 16:50 that day, they made the arrogant gesture of threatening personnel of our side with clubs at the same post. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0400 GMT on 13 May carries a report on the protest which is virtually identical to the KCNA version, and adds the following at this point: "In addition, at a post northwest of the MAC conference room at around 1530 on the same day, at the pavilion on the opposite of Panmungak at around 1315 and on one side of the MAC conference room at 0956 they disturbed the performance of duty by the personnel on our side by shaking their fists and making obscene gestures."]

Besides, the enemy committed many provocative acts and violations, such as introducing into the joint security area machineguns and armed personnel in excess of the designated number.

Such reckless provocations and violations committed by the enemy numbered more than 50 from April 6 to May 11.

Saying that due to the enemy's provocations and violations, the situation in the joint security area was rendered more strained and security and order in this area gravely violated, the security officer of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against this and strongly demanded it to give assurances of taking responsible measures for preventing the recurrence of such criminal acts. [The Pyongyang Radio version adds: "No matter what kind of trick they may play, the enemy cannot evade responsibility for their criminal acts, the security officer of our side added and fully exposed the deceptive nature of the enemy's gibberish about lessening tension."]

In conclusion the security officer of our side stressed: [The radio version adds: "In conclusion, saying that to eliminate tension in the joint security area and preserve safety and order, the enemy must immediately halt their provocations and violations, the security officer on our side stressed:"]

If the enemy persists in his provocations and violations against us, lending a deaf ear to our warnings, he would be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

VRPR ON REAGAN'S REMARKS, U.S. TREATY WITH SEOUL

SK121300 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 12 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 11 May in a so-called announcement declaring a period marking the centennial anniversary of friendly relations between South Korea and the United States, U.S. President Reagan clamored that the treaty of friendship and trade concluded between South Korea and the United States on 20 May 1882 opened a new chapter in the relations between the two countries, that the two countries of South Korea and the United States are closely cooperating with each other in all fields and that the U.S. forces have contributed to the independence of South Korea.

This is, indeed, a shameless and absurd remark of the aggressor. First of all, his remark that the treaty of friendship and trade between South Korea and the United States opened a new chapter in the relations between South Korea and the United States is an intolerable lie distorting history. The so-called treaty of friendship and trade which was forcibly concluded on 20 May 1882 by the United States was a treaty of subjugation and inequality with which the United States solidified the foundation for aggression against our country. With the conclusion of this treaty, the U.S. imperialists began to actively stretch out the claws of aggression to our country and to force great suffering and misfortune on our people. As is known to everyone, the past 100 years has been a history of master-servant relations, not the relations of friends.

This notwithstanding, U.S. President Reagan depicted the relations between South Korea and the United States as the relations of friends. This is a foolish act to cover up the aggressive nature of the United States. Reagan's clamoring about the U.S. contribution to the freedom and democracy of the South Korean people and the independence of South Korea is also an intolerable, absurd remark insulting our people.

For 100 years the U.S. imperialists have tried to subjugate our country. They have schemed to make South Korea their colony and our people their colonial slaves. From the first day they sneaked into this land under the mask of missionaries, instilling the ideology of worship of the United States and the ideology of flunkeyism in our people, the U.S. imperialists desperately schemed to obliterate our people's desire for self-determination and to make our people their colonial slaves. They also plundered the human and material resources of our country at random.

It was also the United States which illegally occupied this land after the 15 August liberation and kicked off the 25 June war of aggression to dominate the whole Korean Peninsula. Today, too, running counter to the aspiration of our people for democracy and reunification, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to fabricate two Koreas and are accelerating preparations for a reckless war of northward invasion in an attempt to dominate the whole Korean peninsula by helping a military fascist dictator like Chon Tu-hwan maintain power.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the enemy of democracy and reunification, the basic obstacle to the independent reunification of the country and the source of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our people.

Nevertheless, in distorting this historic fact Reagan clamored as if the United States had contributed to the independence of South Korea. This is nothing but a trick to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and to conceal their criminal acts. Reagan cannot conceal the true nature of the United States as an aggressor and their criminal acts committed before our people. Our people will never tolerate the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Reagan should stop such absurd remarks, which insult our people and try to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, and should withdraw U.S. forces, including nuclear weapons and various kinds of lethal weapons, from this land without delay as unanimously demanded by people at home and abroad.

Our people will more vigorously wage the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

OVERSEAS KOREAN PAPER DENOUNCES CHON REGIME

SK121523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA) -- SINHAN MINBO, a Koreans newspaper published in the United States, on March 25 carried a statement published by the seventh general meeting of the "Fellowship Council of Patriotic Women in the United States," a Koreans organisation in the United States.

The statement reads in part: The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" has offered to the United States our territory as its military base and nuclear arms depot and, seeking fabulous profits, induces international enterprises under the cloak of "economic revival" and forces the toiling masses in the homeland to a slave labor without parallel in the world on low wages hardly sufficing to maintain the barest existence, which leave them on the verge of starvation.

The "government" which fails to guarantee the right to existence to the toiling masses is suppressing even their three rights of labor, arresting and imprisoning without mercy working people who protest that they "cannot eke out a living," or expelling them from their workshops, rendering countless people jobless.

The statement continues: What is the lot of the female populace subjected to the evil custom of treating women as inferior to men? It is South Korea where women are offered as kisaeng girls to prodigals enticed from foreign countries. They are made comfort girls, waitresses, charwomen and indentured women and foreign currency is obtained through the prostitution forced upon them and it is again South Korea where women and children are exported like commodities.

And all the champions of justice fighting for democracy and reunification are arrested and numerous people are murdered or crippled or made vegetable-like men by brutal tortures. What is it, if not a national extermination policy?

The statement goes on to appeal to the compatriots at home and abroad not to be duped by the ruse of the outside forces and to concentrate all their efforts on creating an atmosphere of reconciliation between the compatriots of the North and the South and paving the way of dialogue for reunification.

The statement in conclusion urges the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" to lend an ear to the voice of humanity, the voice of the nations desire which no one can smother and to apologize to the Kwangju citizens, restore the civil rights and unconditionally release all the democrats.

YI CHONG-OK ADDRESSES NONALIGNED PRESS GROUP

SK122244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA) -- Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a congratulatory speech at the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries which opened in Pyongyang on May 12.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Dear delegates,

Today we are very pleased to have the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries here in Pyongyang, the capital of our country.

On authorization, allow me, first of all, to extend in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warm welcome to the representatives of news agencies from various countries and international organizations who are dedicated to the information activities for the development of the Non-Aligned Movement and the common cause of mankind and express my hearty congratulations to the meeting.

The seventh meeting of the coordinating committee of the pool is being held amid great expectation and concern of the people of non-aligned countries and the rest of the world as well as men of the press.

The current meeting will make a positive contribution to the exchange of the precious achievements and experiences the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries has gained in its information activities, to the enhancement of its role, to the elaboration of ways for a speedy news flow among the national news agencies and to the establishment of a new international information order.

I am convinced that with the active participation and sincere efforts of you, representatives of various countries, the meeting will surely achieve fruitful results.

Honourable delegates,

Progressive information is one of the powerful media of advocating and disseminating progressive ideas and representing and organizing the public opinion.

Only when an independent sovereign state is possessed of powerful information media can it educate, organize and mobilize its popular masses to successfully achieve their just cause and strengthen its international solidarity with the progressive people of the world. It is, indeed, a matter of importance for the building of a new society and acceleration of the common cause of mankind that the non-aligned countries should strengthen their own national news agencies and invigorate the news flow between countries. It is all the more urgent under the situation in which the major news agencies of imperialist countries continue to monopolize information, distort realities and exclude the new-emerging countries in their information.

With the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries coming into being in compliance with these requirements, the Non-Aligned Movement was put in possession of a new form of reliable cooperation system in communication and information advocating and representing the interests and aspiration of new-emerging countries. This is a brilliant success that non-aligned peoples have achieved by their joint efforts.

From its inception, the non-aligned news agencies pool has vigorously striven to fulfil its noble mission and aim in conformity with the idea of Non-Aligned Movement.

It has taken in 80 news agencies or so in a matter of a few years time; it has encouraged the people of the world in their just cause of the building of a new society, independent and prosperous, against all forms of domination and subjugation and made a great contribution to the consolidation and development of the Non-Aligned Movement.

It has occupied an unshakable position as an information body representing the new-emerging forces in the international information system and its influence is daily growing.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people highly appreciate the achievements of the news agencies pool and warmly support its activities.

Today the overall international situation is very complex and tense. Frightened by the daily-growing power of the Non-Aligned Movement which is expanding and developing to be an extensive, world-wide movement, the imperialists are desperately manoeuvring to divide and disintegrate our movement and drag the newly independent countries into their spheres of domination.

The obtaining situation raises it as a more acute problem for the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries to firmly safeguard the non-aligned character in its information activities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said as follows:

"The non-aligned countries should strictly observe the fundamental principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and preserve its peculiarities properly."

Preservation of the non-aligned character in information activities is life and soul of the news agencies pool of the non-aligned countries.

The news agencies pool, through its information activities, should powerfully arouse the people to the sacred struggle to thwart and frustrate the imperialists plots of aggression and scramble for the maintenance and expansion of their spheres of domination, and preserve the basic principles and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement and build a new independent world free from all forms of domination and subjugation.

Only then can the pool continue to strengthen its position and influence as a new communication and information cooperation system which champions and represents the interests and aspirations of the people of non-aligned countries. In order to discharge with credit the honourable mission the times and mankind have entrusted it with, the pool should adhere to the principle of individual and collective self-reliance. The principle of individual and collective self-reliance is a basic means of boosting the function and role of the pool.

Every member nation should bring into full play the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of making and tapping what it lacks, and firmly build up and incessantly strengthen and develop its own national news agency.

On the other hand, those countries should fill each others needs in such a way that they provide finance, if rich, impart technical know-how, if possessed of it, or supply experiences, if experienced, and exert a concerted effort to consolidate the pool.

Only when the pool strictly abides by the principle of individual and collective self-reliance in its activities will its might be manifolded and can it put an end to the monopoly and arbitrariness of the big news agencies of the imperialists in the field of world information and grow into a mighty leading force.

Dear delegates,

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY has been turned into a powerful information institute in a short historic period. Today the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY is making its due contribution to the display of the dignity of the country and nation prospering under the rays of chuche, to the strengthening of international solidarity with the world people and promotion of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The government of our republic will, in the future, too, render every support to the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY so that it may work energetically to strengthen the pool and creditably perform its duties. It is an invariable policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement and to promote friendly and cooperative relations with the non-aligned countries.

Holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will do their utmost to strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the peoples of the peace-loving countries of the world. You are our close friends and brothers advancing hand in hand with us on the same front of our common cause of independence. You have extended, through your information activities in the past, active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We remember this and feel grateful to you for this.

We believe that you will invariably support, in the future, too, our peoples just cause of the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

You, participants in the meeting, during your sojourn in our country, will keenly feel the sentiments of friendship our people have for the peoples of the non-aligned countries and enjoy warm hospitality of our people everywhere you go. Hoping that you will spend pleasant and fruitful days, I sincerely wish you great success at the meeting.

Thank you.

PARTY EFFORT IN CONSTRUCTING CHUCHE TOWER HAILED

SK100800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 8 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 9 May article: "The Chuche Torch Will Be Ablaze Forever"]

[Text] On 15 April -- the greatest and most sacred day in our long 5,000-year history on which we greeted the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song with exhilaration and excitement -- a grand ceremony was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, to unveil the Tower of the Chuche Idea, which was built reflecting the firm will of our party and people to bequeath the leader's immortal revolutionary idea and achievements generation after generation and to complete the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation.

This ceremony, which was held with the participation of state leaders, premiers, vice presidents, special envoys of state leaders, leaders of party and government delegations and guests from various foreign countries together with more than 200,000 workers in the capital who crowded on both banks of the Taedong River, was, indeed, a historic event which added a brilliant chapter to the chronicle of our era advancing toward independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The chuche idea is a world outlook which considers everything with man as a central feature and makes it serve him, and is a revolutionary theory designed to achieve the sovereignty of the working people. Looking up to the magnificent Tower of the Chuche Idea, strongly taking root on the bank of the historic Taedong River and shedding a resplendent ray high up in the sky in our contemporary era, guests from many foreign countries as well as our workers participating in the grand ceremony were overwhelmed with excitement. How magnificent was the Tower of the Chuche Idea which rose successfully reflecting the urgent desire -- increasing each day in the hearts of the grey-haired, old anti-Japanese fighters, young members of the juvenile corps and the revolutionary people who differ in skin color and language -- to praise the immortal achievements of the great leader and bequeath these achievements generation after generation!

With such excitement, our workers were overwhelmed with a feeling of happiness to have glorified the new era of independence, holding in high esteem the great leader, the sun of the nation and genius of the revolution whom they had greeted for the first time in the history of several thousand years, and with that of endless pride to complete the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation under the wise leadership of our glorious party.

1. The Tower of the Chuche Idea reflects the people's ardent, noble desire overflowing throughout the country to bequeath a monument of exploit. This desire erupts when the people hold in high esteem a great leader of the century and when they greet an era overflowing with great events. Living in this era, our people have experienced this feeling for a long time.

Our people have greeted and held in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the first time in a history of 5,000 years. During the period of suffering when a dark cloud hung low, the great Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly led our people along the road of smashing the Japanese imperialists' iron shackles -- the road of independence and socialism -- by indicating the chuche-type line of the Korean revolution at the Hill of Karyon. By inventing the immortal chuche idea, which occupied the highest position in the history of ideologies, he opened a new advance path of struggle for the oppressed working people to achieve sovereignty. He has recovered great achievements in taking the lead in the work of pioneering the era of independence -- a new era in the history of mankind. We will praise and bequeath this achievement forever generation after generation. This was the feeling our people cherished in their hearts in greeting the great leader and was the people's ardent desire which overflowed throughout the country on the eve of the 70th birthday of the leader.

While working at the blast furnace at the Kangson steel mill at the end of 1978, a worker told his fellow workers: How wonderful it would be if this steel is used in building a towering object to commemorate the 70th birthday of the great leader! This was the manifestation of the ardent, sincere feeling which overflowed in the hearts of all our people. Reflecting such a trend of the contemporary era, our coal miners, cooperative farm members and youths repeatedly made suggestions on bequeathing the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary achievements.

This ardent feeling overflowed like a surging billow not only among our people but also in the hearts of our friends and the revolutionary people who revered and admired the great leader and followed the ray of the chuche idea. In the latter part of the 1970's, those who believed in the chuche idea in various foreign countries held seminars on the chuche idea in Antananarivo in Madagascar, where the blue wave of the Indian Ocean surged, in San Jose in Latin America, in Tokyo and in New Delhi, and zealously discussed greeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 70th birthday as a common festival of mankind.

An elderly scholar in Asia -- upon coming into contact with a revolutionary world outlook of respecting man from the chuche idea at the last stage of his life after devoting himself to studying advanced ideologies for more than 30 years -- expressed the belief that history should praise forever the invention of the chuche idea, the greatest event in the development of the ideologies of mankind. He believed that the people should bequeath the story of the chuche idea to the history of the world, making the future of mankind blossom forever.

Many figures in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which have achieved independence and embarked on the road of building a new society after suffering under the yoke of the imperialists for centuries, have endlessly revered and admired the respected and beloved leader, looking for the independent and prosperous future of their countries and people on the road of following the line for independence. At this moment, with profound insight into the long-cherished desire of the people, a farsighted plan was being formulated in our country to develop this desire forever.

In March 1979, having profound insight into the desire of the people, the glorious party center made a historic suggestion that a tower of the chuche idea be built in Pyongyang -- the capital of the revolution -- to bequeath generation after generation the immortal achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in inventing and developing the immortal chuche idea. This suggestion overwhelmed tens of millions of people with delight and excitement. There was a functionary who received this great suggestion for the first time. He was a functionary in the sector of historic relics, who, following the leadership of our party, had previously participated in the construction of a great monument in Mt Wangjaesan. At that time, he was engaged in the construction of a great monument at Samjiyon. On many occasions, he had been choked by tears in receiving instructions from our party on bequeathing forever the great leader's achievements through the construction of historic relics. Overwhelmed with excitement in receiving the historic suggestion at Samjiyon, he walked along the snow-covered bank of the lake. He soliloquized: The construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea is a great event which can be compared to the work of building a pivot on earth which advances along the orbit of independence. Thus, he walked in the forest. The surging wave of excitement did not subside in his heart. Indeed, this task was a cause resembling one erecting the pivot of the contemporary era and is a great project delineating the course of advancing the wheel of history with the people as masters.

This suggestion was one which could only be made by our party which, reflecting the trend of the contemporary era and the desire of the people, had glorified the chuche revolutionary cause developed by the great leader with a noble will to show loyalty to him.

Through ceaseless study and outstanding intelligence, our party has developed the chuche idea into the best idea among the ideological and spiritual assets which human beings have created and into the immortal banner for revolution and construction, and consummated it into the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il-song. Extolling the immortal exploits the chuche idea had created, our party unfolded the brilliant plan to erect the Tower of the Chuche Idea in accord with the unanimous will of the working masses aspiring to follow the road of victory indicated by the chuche idea.

A project reflecting the aspirations of the times causes unprecedented response. Completely reflecting the people's ardent desire, the news of the construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea spread, creating a wave of excitement and delight. Expressing a sense of happiness to be able to see the people's long-cherished desire brilliantly fulfilled, everyone volunteered to participate in the glorious work of erecting this tower. At the Paehwa war veterans pharmaceutical plant, more than 20 party-member war veterans visited a primary level party committee. They said that they wanted to show the loyalty they had displayed in the war they participated in to protect the fatherland in building the Tower of the Chuche Idea. Among them were comrades who had performed exploits in the area along with the Nakdong River and on Hill 1211. This news brought enthusiastic excitement and delight from the progressive people of various countries. Believing that it is natural to erect the Tower of the Chuche Idea in Pyongyang -- capital of the chuche fatherland -- the supporters of the chuche idea and revolutionary people devoted their all to the monument of the era of independence. Expressing their sincere feeling, the members of the Institute to Study Comrade Kim Il-song's Works in Peru sent rare marble produced only in Peru. This marble, which was used as construction material during the era of the Incan Empire, is very difficult to discover due to the imperialists' aggressive policy. The institute members researched about 900 books in libraries, climbed up and down the Andes Mountains and finally discovered the rare marble. A responsible man of the institute said: This marble shows our resolution to follow the chuche idea forever.

Indeed, our party's suggestion on construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea was a great one which was recorded in history forever, reflecting the long-cherished desire of people like a constellation in the night sky.

2. Towering on the banks of the magnificent Taedong River, Tower of the Chuche Idea is a creation of the century, which has been built with outstanding leadership. This wise leadership comes from the fact that it always brilliantly reflects the trend of the times and that it brilliantly creates a unique object, transcending conventional concepts. The construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea is the brilliant fruition of the outstanding, unique leadership of our party. The period of building the great ideological tower of the working class, which has not been built elsewhere, was one overflowing with the unprecedented spirit of creation, one overflowing with the spirit of transcending conventional concepts and studying and discovering new things.

In building the great ideological tower, our party led the creative project based on justifiable grounds. While discussing matters concerning the location of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, some functionaries and architects had the idea of building this monument at a certain place on a certain street which had a long corridor. This is a conventional view of stressing metric space in building the monument. With a lofty historic view, which they failed to understand, however, our party made a decision to build the Tower of the Chuche Idea on the banks of the Taedong River opposite the Kim Il-song Plaza in the central part of Pyongyang -- the capital of the revolution. This was a new method in the history of architectural aesthetics, abandoning the conventional architectural view of increasing scenic effect and metric space and delineating the way of bringing into relief the unique nature and significance of the monument to the maximum. Receiving this decision, an architect who had been engaged in drawing blueprints said: Please review the Tower of the Chuche Idea and its location. You will see the truth of the contemporary era and history when you view the Tower of the Chuche Idea and its site.

The sacred vestige of our revolution has been imprinted on the Kim Il-song Plaza every day and every hour. This is the historic place where our people passionately cheer, holding the great leader in high esteem, and where the trend of times and aspirations of the masses for independence are being centered.

How just, unique and meaningful is the building of the tower of immortal idea at the site opposite the Kim Il-song Plaza where the great chuche ray shines and where the ardent people always visit!

The wise leadership of our party was a great guide which brilliantly led even the unfamiliar creative project of building the Tower of the Chuche Idea.

To reflect the greatness of the chuche idea, which occupied the highest and most brilliant position in the history of the ideology of mankind, into a single monument was a very difficult task. Therefore, studying the blueprints of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, architects encountered difficulties from the very beginning. At this juncture, our party, solving every question in a unique manner, showed a new way of building the monument.

The party set forth a policy of making the Tower of the Chuche Idea one on which a torch of truth is always lit, symbolizing the greatness of the chuche idea and depicting the magnificent aspect of the contemporary era advancing under the banner of chuche through the three images of workers, peasants and working intellectuals who are holding aloft the ensign of our party.

This policy, stressing the reflection of the greatness of ideology as its main factor and extensive reflection of the brilliant time, opened up a new approach in building the monument.

In fact, the chuche idea itself is the immortal beacon fire of the times. The chuche idea is the great beacon fire reflecting hope and truth, justice and all forms of beauty. Thus, we could vigorously reflect the greatness and truth of the chuche idea when we portray the working people advancing with the banner of chuche, holding this banner as a beacon fire. We could extensively reflect the exciting reality of the time when advancing toward independence has become the unavoidable trend.

From that time, the creators could give full play to their imagination with conviction and could bring their ideas close to the shape of the Tower of the Chuche Idea today.

The fresh and unique guidance was ceaselessly extended to the height and balance of the tower, unique and traditional architecture of the stone pagoda with 70 steps, clouds, workers depicting the working class, subsidiary sculptures reflecting the vitality of the chuche idea and making the surrounding area a park for people to visit and relax.

Thanks to such guidance, the Tower of the Chuche Idea was raised high in the sky as the tower with noble outlook and traditional beauty reflecting the lofty political and ideological contents and as a grand monument of our era with magnificent, elegant and delicate beauty.

Nevertheless, even after the completion of the monument built with all new data and creative delvings to herald the accomplishment of the great leader -- the founder of the immortal chuche idea -- to the generations to come, the party was firmly determined to perfect it with great devotion.

At a time when all the people thought, thanks to such a will of the party, that there was nothing to add to or cut away from it, an unfathomably extraordinary leadership was ceaselessly reaching the Tower of the Chuche Idea.

It was on one significant day of February last year when all people in the nation were happily singing the joy of upholding the benevolent party. At night when the streets of the capital city were deserted, a functionary in charge of construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea was on his way to the construction site. He stopped his car at (Ongnyudo) and stepped out of his car to the guardrails of the bridge. His chest heaving with unusual excitement, with his shirt collar unbuttoned and open, he looked for a long time at the Taedong River through two pavilions erected at either side of the brilliantly illuminated construction site. Shortly before, he had been informed of a new guideline by the party to construct two giant fountains on the Taedong River in order to decorate the Tower of the Chuche Idea more magnificently.

Once the giant fountains, some 150 meter in height, are erected in the vicinity of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, which will open up a picturesque scene of risings and fallings, both sides of the Taedong River will certainly create a magnificent view.

How solemn, elegant and fascinating it will be when the serenely flowing blue water of the Taedong River is combined with the pleasantly soaring columns of the fountains! How ecstatic it will be when the beautiful rainbow born out of the water spray is combined with the sky-soaring Tower of the Chuche Idea!

The more he imagined the future scene of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the more he was touched by the outstanding leadership of the party which, not satisfied with the erection of the Tower of the Chuche Idea as a monument possessing the noble spirit of the times, perfect artistic level and noble quality, intended to remodel this area into a magnificent view. It was indeed an extraordinary leadership whose limit is unfathomable.

This invincible leadership has erected not only the Tower of the Chuche Idea with the highest standards but also a vast number of creations -- monumental creations of the Workers Party era -- in the 1970's and 1980's, firmly leading our revolution and construction on the road to victory. Moreover, under this brilliant ray of guidance, our fatherland has ushered in an unprecedentedly prosperous era -- a blessing of history and the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader which is now brilliantly advancing from generation to generation.

3. The Tower of the Chuche Idea is a monument born out of a harmony of deep trust and burning loyalty. This monument of the times is a cause initiated by our party, which has been training all the members of society to become chuche-type revolutionaries under the lofty slogan of imbuing the society with chuche idea, out of its firm confidence in the party members and working people.

Underlying the plan of our party to build the era's great monuments such as the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph in so short a time of less than 20 years is our party's endless confidence in the loyal enthusiasm of the party members and working people.

Our party has given creative tasks to the party members. It was a brilliant prospect of building the Tower of the Chuche Idea as the highest stone tower ever built in the world.

They also were assigned the task of building the body of the great tower, which is some 150 meter high, within only 3 months. Assigned such a touching prospective assignment as the building of a tower as high as the position enjoyed by the chuche idea and as high as the objective of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and creating surprising speed in its construction, the party members and working people were burning their hearts with fiery and passionate loyalty.

Pledging themselves to justify the great confidence placed in them by the glorious party center by high political awakening and brilliant labor successes, they joined in the construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea.

Needless to say, the task assigned them was impossible to implement by standards of existing construction speed and methods. Undaunted, however, the combatants [as heard], breaking down the conservatism and mysticism and with the passion of youths, introduced a new sliding type of construction method in the construction of the tower and began building the tower with surprising speed, surpassing existing records.

The struggle was arduous. A problem arose -- how to guarantee the complicated technical requirement of building the tower body which gets narrower as it rises and keep the work safe in so high a place.

At this critical moment, a party member was silently climbing up to the cabin of the tower crane, a dizzy height up the tower. He was none other but the designer who had contrived a new construction method. He never tried to keep his pledge made to the party with what is written on the drawing plans. He was guaranteed with the blood-boiling hearts of the party members the speed and quality of the struggle for the construction of the Chuche Idea Tower and safety of the work. Thus, he never left his work place even when the crane was swung by strong winds and when dark clouds and storms gathered above his head.

The air of an obscure man, who is usually taciturn, is now encouraging others by working up in the sky just like an eagle! The solemn scene created by all workers engaged in building the tower body, breathing as if they were one body and waging an exciting struggle! These were the most touching paintings depicting the height of the burning loyalty pouring out of the party members' hearts. With such self-awakening and courageous spirit, they completed the building of the dizzyingly high tower body within only 35 days not 3 months, and finally made a report of loyalty to the glorious party center.

The loyal epic written in building the 170-meter Tower of the Chuche Idea tells that our party members, whom our party has embraced with motherly affection and correctly led, have magnificently grown into chuche-type revolutionaries who know how to hold in high esteem the great leader of the revolution and confidently follow the intent of the party with fidelity.

While imbuing society with the chuche idea, the party has made an effort to develop fully the noble communist trait of our people. While a groundwork was underway for the Tower of the Chuche Idea, a legend-like story spread among Pyongyang citizens that there was a layer of pure, immemorial jade underneath the site of the tower. People said that it was natural for the layer of jade to exist at the time of the construction of the tower to extol the achievements of our leader, reflecting the desire of the people of the world and for the wonders of nature to be wrought in making the ray of guidance penetrate through the precinct of 1,000-ri. Believing in this legend -- the product of our people's will to hold in high esteem the great leader and endlessly revere and admire our sagacious party -- our people decided to lay the most beautiful and solid jade in the base of the tower. Thus, the people throughout the country volunteered to participate in the work of collecting jade for the groundwork of the Tower of the Chuche Idea. In the flames of the loyal movement participated by workers, peasants, elderly people and members of the youth corps, the base for the Tower of the Chuche Idea was purely and solidly hardened with jade from revolutionary battle sites and from Kungang and Myohyang mountains, with sand from the beaches of the east and west coastal areas and from the Sachon River near Kumson village and with the clean water from a pure well at Mangyongdae, from the lake on the summit of Mt Paektu and from the Samjiyon Lake.

Indeed, the construction site of the Chuche Idea Tower was a significant place where the flawlessly pure, ardent loyalty of our people, growing in the bosom of the party, gushed forward, unprecedented in history and where the party's trust in party members and workers and the will of the people were fused into one through blood ties, thus demonstrating the might of this unity in the chronicle of the contemporary era.

The Tower of the Chuche Idea is not only the loyal tower of our people but also one reflecting the desire and sincerity of the South Korean people, overseas compatriots and the world's revolutionary people advancing toward independence. The 700,000 compatriots in Japan sent great quantities of flowers, trees and marble to the construction site of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, conveying their flawlessly pure and noble loyalty and sincerity.

Conveying their sincerity, chuche idea believers and people in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, who were struggling for the cause of independence, sent famous Pakistani jade used in manufacturing elaborate decorations, rare marble from Benin and Upper Volta, non-efflorescent Italian granite which had been used in building a stadium in ancient Rome and expensive marble from Gavião, Portugal. Thus, the Chuche Idea Tower rose high with the celebration of the contemporary era and the ardent desire of the people.

Indeed, the Chuche Idea Tower, surrounded by beautiful flowers and rare trees from various places throughout the world and supported by rare marble and granite, is a monument reflecting the trend of the times and the desire of mankind.

On 1 April, the Tower of the Chuche Idea construction workers enjoyed the endless honor of greeting at the construction site the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had invented the immortal chuche idea and illuminated over a long period of half a century with the torch of chuche the historic new era when the people emerged as the masters of the world. At this moment, the Tower of the Chuche Idea, magnificently rising on the bank of the Taedong River under the brilliant spring sun glow, and the elegant images engraved on it, shone exquisitely.

There was a beautiful arch of water spray high up in the sky, gushing from a fountain. Was he picturing before his eyes his leaving the grass gate of a straw-thatched house at Mangyondae and embarking on the road of the 2-year-long anti-Japanese struggle in his early days when the dark cloud of national ruin hung low, taking the destiny of the fatherland? Or was he recalling the unforgettable days when he led the revolution and construction after destroying toadyism and dogmatism and after pioneering the world of chuche? There was a vestige of noble excitement in the eyes of the respected and beloved leader. The white water column was vigorously gushing from the large fountain and the ripples on the river glowed as if they were signing a eulogy of his nostalgic feeling.

Indeed, because of the existence of the great leader, we see that our fatherland exists today, the happiness of the people blossoms, and the future illuminated by the ray of chuche exists. Because our glorious party in a revolutionary manner takes the lead in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause, the future of the era of chuche is more promising and its future path is overflowing with a resplendent ray.

At this significant moment, the Tower of the Chuche Idea rose high as witness to the immortal, moving scene. Depicting this scene and telling truth and linking various parts of the world, the torch of chuche will be ablaze forever.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'CURB LOAN SCANDAL'

Ministers Discuss Probe

SK130248 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Prosecutor General's Office questioned last night about 10 ranking officials from two commercial banks in connection with the recently-exposed curb loan scandal, it was learned.

Those questioned were three to four staff from the Commercial Bank of Korea and several from the Cho-Heung Bank.

The prosecution, now digging into the curb loan turmoil, will make a thorough probe of the background for lending huge amounts of money to curb loan dealers including Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chong Yong-cha without mortgage.

The investigation for them followed a government decision to get tough with those who were involved in the loan scandal regardless of their ranks and positions.

Such a government decision was made in a meeting of relevant Cabinet members, chaired by Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun at his Capitol office yesterday.

The government also decided to investigate the truth of the case exhaustively until all doubts were cleared.

Justice Minister Yi Chong-won reported in the meeting that Yi Kyu-kwang, former president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp was not directly related to the case, it was learned.

Sources said that the government did not consider asking the concerned ministers to (?take) political responsibility for the scandal as of now.

Participants in the meeting included Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong, Home Minister No Tae-u, Justice Minister Yi and Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok.

Others were Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho, Culture-Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo, Government Administration Minister Kim Yong-hyu and Ho Hwa-pyong, first senior presidential secretary for political affairs.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly convenes its Finance Committee for two days from today to handle the curb loan scandal of Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chong Yong-cha with the political parties regarding the prosecution announcement of the case as "insufficient."

Rep. Yi Chong-chan floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday, "the announcement of the prosecution's initial investigation results was insufficient to clear the people's suspicion about it."

"The prosecution should have made public the names of persons in political and banking circles and in the government, if any," he said.

Officials Not Involved

SK130310 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 8

[Text] Senior Prosecutor Yi Chong-nam denied any involvement of "highly-placed" officials in the loan-bill scandal involving Mrs. Chang Yong-cha and some major industrial firms Tuesday shortly after the announcement of the probe results.

Prosecutor Yi told reporters that though Mrs. Chang's elder sister was the wife of Yi Kyu-kwang, president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp. and he was a brother of Yi Kyu-tong, father of First Lady Yi Sun-cha, the relationship was very thin as Yi Kyu-kwang married her after he was divorced. Yi added that, "highly-placed" circles had not provided any help to Mrs Chang in connection with the scandal but Mrs Chang often used such relations in obtaining huge amounts of bills on her own.

Asked whether Yi Kyu-kwang played a certain role in enabling Mrs Chang to manipulate financial and banking circles, the senior prosecutor denied the suggestion based on their investigation so far but added that Mrs Chang often used him as her background and often told her partners that she "can provide billions at any time."

Prosecutor Yi also denied spreading rumors that influential politicians were actively involved in matching Mrs Chang and industrial firms for loan-bill dealings. Yi said, "Such rumors are groundless. In case of the Kong Yung Construction Co., a certain Kim, the first husband of Mrs Chang, provided good offices for them."

As for the rumor that part of money Mrs Chang gathered by discounting bills constituted "political funds," Yi said that the prosecution had found no suspicious points in investigating such possibilities and confirmed that the rumor was purely wrong.

No Political Implications

SK130229 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 8

[Text] The prosecution's announcement of the results of its investigation of the loan scandal involving the Yi Chol-hui and Mrs. Chang Yong-cha couple still leaves many questions unanswered.

Senior Prosecutor Yi Chong-nam, head of the Central Investigation Division at the Prosecutor-General's Office, told the press Tuesday night that the probe would continue for "about two more weeks," but it has yet to be seen if the authorities will be able to clear public suspicion completely.

He stressed that the incident did not have political implications at all, denying the involvement of any highly-placed government figure in the scandal. Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha "just pretended to have personal connections" with influential people, according to the prosecution.

Yet, people who attended the couple's wedding at the Asian Safari Club in Chang-Chung-Dong, Seoul, early this year recalled that the well-wishers in fact included many notable figures in the financial and political arenas. The wedding was the first for Yi and the third for the bride.

Executives of business firms which had financial relations with the couple said that they could get billions of won in bank loans within a few hours when Mrs. Chang introduced them to bank officials.

Han Tal-sam, executive director of the Tae Yang Metal Co., said that he met the business manager of a major city bank and the president of a securities company in the office of the Taehwa Industrial Co. at the Hotel Lotte last April 15 when he was called to the place by Mrs. Chang.

A bank loan of 1,500 million won was decided on instantly at the office and he was told by the woman that he would be able to get the money "a few hours later."

The prosecution said that the nation's leading financiers had a "wrong belief" that Mrs. Chang had strong connections with political power. But it is doubtful if the woman could manipulate them by simple "pretension," without being actually supported by people in high positions.

The circumstances in which businessmen issued promissory notes for huge amounts of money to the couple in the name of "collateral" bills were not fully explained by the prosecution's announcement.

In the case of the Kong Yung Construction Co., its executives handed "collateral bills" for nearly 10 times the amount of money they actually owed to the couple. Kong Yung, one of the top 10 construction firms in the nation with 25 years of history, must have sought some unknown gains from deals with the couple and obeyed their demand, observers noted.

The couple offered extremely favorable conditions for the loans they provided. They were repayment terms of five years including two-year grace periods and an annual interest rate of 20 percent, much lower than the current bank rate. Commercial bills these days carry the interest rates of around 35 percent and are repayable over three months or so.

How the couple could invite major business firms to engage in deals with them with such fanciful offers remains a mystery. The prosecution said that the couple convinced the businessmen that they were acting "for a national cause" helping firms in financial difficulties.

The prosecution announcement contained many detailed figures showing how the couple disposed of the promissory notes they received from Kong Yung, Ilssin Steel and four other companies, which had a combined face value of 262,400 million won, about 6 percent of the nation's total money supply.

The prosecution's breakdown included 7,700 million won whose usage was unspecified. Senior Prosecutor Yi denied any possibility that any part of the money the couple manipulated had been turned into political funds.

Members of the ruling Party also strongly denied speculations that some funds could have been offered to politicians by the couple in efforts to buy influence. The continuing prosecution probe should clear up all these doubts more precisely, observers said.

The prosecution also said about 8,700 million won was given to bank officials in the course of getting bank loans. Two city bank heads were replaced but details about the behind the scenes deals between the moneylender couple and bank executives have yet to be disclosed.

The prosecution's "intem" announcement came four days after the Central Investigation Division revealed the couple's arrest on charges of violating the foreign exchange control law on May 7.

The contents of the second announcement gave the impression that the investigators were trying to fill blanks in the astronomical money deals in a hasty manner. For example, it said that the couple suffered losses totalling 37,700 million won in their stock transactions.

It also said that the couple paid 59,900 million won in interest in the course of having the promissory notes discounted.

Finance Ministry Probe

SK130312 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Finance Ministry has decided to dig into the real picture of the Chang Yong-cha scandal, irrespective of investigation of the prosecution, ministry sources said yesterday.

The sources said the ministry's probe into the scandal would focus stating item-by-item money the big woman curb loan dealer and her husband used after obtaining it by means of frauding. The ministry has also decided to dishonor all kinds of bills issued in the name of the Kong Yung Construction Co. and the Ilssin Steel Co., as an initial step, the sources said. The sources said the ministry reversed its earlier plan to let banking institutions pay "real bills" issued by the two insolvent firms in return for commodity purchases. With the plan reversed, the sources said, all sorts of bills including commercial papers (CPS) will be dishonored.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Na Ung-pae told his ministry officials in a meeting yesterday that they should do their best to prepare comprehensive measures against a great ripple effect caused by the Chang Yong-cha loan incident.

To help ease shortages of funds available for enterprises arising from hardest hit curb-loan markets, the sources said, the government has instructed the Bank of Korea to release 200 billion won step by step.

On a long-range basis, the sources said, the ministry will hasten its program to reshape the ill-structured banking industry.

In consideration of tightly-knitted banking rules, the sources said many questions were raised on the couple's spending in financial loss from their investment in the stock market, discount rate on bills and attracting bank deposits.

Finance Committee Probe

SK130221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties, determining the result of an initial investigation by the prosecution into the large-scale curb loan scandal as "insufficient," plan to delve thoroughly into the case in the National Assembly.

A Finance Committee session is scheduled for today and tomorrow to look into the case, and other pertinent committee sessions are also expected shortly.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the opposition Democratic Korean Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) held a series of separate meeting to work out floor strategy.

In a meeting of the Central Executive Council, the DJP adopted a resolution calling for the swift normalization of the money market. The DJP also decided to convene assembly panels other than the Finance Committee to probe the scandal thoroughly. The DJP reaffirmed in the resolution that corruption involving political power should by no means be tolerated, and urged the government to exert all efforts to normalize the money market at the earliest possible date. Disclosing the result of the council meeting, spokesman Pong Tu-wan said the ruling DJP will unravel the curb loan scandal in an exhaustive manner at the two-day Finance Committee session.

Asked to comment on the possible convocation of relevant assembly panels, Pong said all options are being studied. It is always possible to convene a special assembly session to discuss the case, he said. The four-point resolution said the DJP will ascertain whether the prosecution's announcement is all there is to the scandal. If necessary, the DJP will hold sessions of pertinent assembly committees, the package said.

In a lawmakers' meeting held earlier in the day, the DJP decided to unveil all the facts of the scandal which unsettled the overall economy of the nation. Taking a serious view of speculations that a top-ranking DJP leader is implicated in the scandal, the DJP decided to focus its queries on finding out all the facts of the case and formulating measures to rectify irregularities dominant in financial circles.

Talking with reporters, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan strongly denied that Yi Chong-jae, former lawmaker, and his wife had made donations to the party. If the prosecution had made an announcement after full investigations into the case, all the facts of the scandal should have been brought to light, he said. Referring to a possible resignation of the responsible minister, the DJP floor leader said it is premature to discuss the issue, because it is just four months since Minister of Finance Na Ung-pae was appointed. He said the DJP will look into the background of the unsettling of the nation's economy by a woman, trace more than 100 billion won allegedly spent by her and work out measures to protect innocent victims of the scandal. The DJP will also intensively ask the government on how to improve the overall financial mechanism, he said.

DKP President Yu Chi-song said, in the meantime, that the announcement Tuesday evening by the prosecution of the results of an initial investigation was not sufficient to clear public suspicion. After hearing a briefing from the party policy committee on the scandal, Yu called for a thorough probe into the case at the Finance Committee of the assembly. The DKP held a joint meeting of its Finance Committee members and floor leaders to formulate floor strategies for the panel session. Emphasis will be laid on unveiling all the facts of the scandal and thrashing out steps designed to root out corruption in financial circles, Yu said.

The KNP, determining the scandal as the worst of its kind since the national liberation in 1945, resolved to locate the source of the scandal. The KNP also called for a session of the Assembly Legislation-Justice Committee, attributing the scandal to the psychological makeup of higher-ups and the accumulated irregularities within the monetary circles. KNP Vice President Yi Man-sup said the scandal should be thoroughly investigated.

The splinter Parliamentary Fraternity Club (PFC) threatened to call for the resignation of the incumbent government, should it fail to unravel all the facts of the scandal. In a statement, Sir Sun-pom, acting spokesman of the splinter group, asked if a couple could perpetrate "such a phenomenal scandal without influential backing."

Lawmaker Derides Cabinet

SK130800 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] On 12 May, the acting spokesman of the Parliamentary Fraternity Association, Sin Sun-pom, said: The fact that such an abnormal act as the curb loan scandal involving the woman Chang was perpetrated under the present regime, which claims to play the leading role in conducting reforms in all fields to build a just society, raises doubts about the ability of the present regime.

He said that the Cabinet should resign if it fails to thoroughly investigate the loan scandal.

KOREA HERALD Report

SK130225 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] Prosecutors are continuing investigation of the recent curb money market scandal involving a wealthy businessman and his wife, amid lingering speculation that one of more "influential" figures might have been connected with the case. Yi Chol-hui, 59, former legislator, and his 38-year-old wife are the involved couple who were arrested recently.

The prosecutors, who asked not to be named, said they were also considering the possibility of filing criminal charges against the former heads of two city banks -- the Commercial Bank of Korea and the Choheung Bank -- for their alleged part in extending a large sum of bank loans to the couple without obtaining collateral.

They said a decision on whether to book Kong Tok-chong, former president of the Commercial Bank of Korea, and Yim Chae-su, ex-president of the Choheung Bank, will be made depending on the outcome of the current investigation. Of the two, they said, Yim was suspected of extending about 35 billion won in bank loans to the couple collateral-free during an unspecified period of time. Meanwhile, it was not clear what prompted Yim to make the favorable and improper loans to the couple who were under investigation by prosecutors on charges of cashing 147.6 billion won worth of commercial papers in the curb money market.

Yi, 59, and Mrs Yi, 38, allegedly sold the commercial bills between early last year and this May by breaching the loan contracts after obtaining them as collateral from six business companies in return for a combined total of 57.6 billion won in private loans, the supreme prosecutor's office announced late Tuesday.

In an announcement on the result of an initial investigation into the case, the prosecution has said that the co-chairpersons of the Seoul-based Daehwa Industrial Inc. gave a total of 8.7 billion won in commissions to an undisclosed number of banking officials.

Prosecutors, however, did not say if the alleged act of giving the huge amount of commissions to the ranking officials constitutes bringing a bribery charge against the couple.

In a related development, sources close to the investigation said indications are that Mr. Yi might have been involved in peddling influence from an highly-placed figure, known later as Yi Kyu-kwang, in perpetrating the abnormal operation involving the private loans.

The sources said Yi Kyu-kwang, 57, former president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corporation, is the husband of Mrs. Yi's elder sister. Yi Kyu-kwang, a retired one-star general, is one of the brothers of Yi Kyu-tong who is president of the Korea Senior Citizens association. The sources pointed out that Mrs. Yi posed as an intimate of a high-ranking government figure when she was involved in drawing bank loans collateral-free and investing the preferential loans into the stock and security markets. Yi Chol-hui was a former national assemblyman of the now-disbanded Yujong-hoe Party and ex-deputy chief of the Korean Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

A reliable source at the top prosecution, however, said yesterday the prosecution failed to obtain any evidence that Yi Kyu-kwang used any pressure on banking officials to extend the Yi couple the yet-to-be determined amount of bank loans without collateral. The government yesterday accepted the resignation of Yi who had expressed his willingness to retire from his post taking moral responsibility for the scandal.

Prosecutors refused to go into details on how much improvement they made during the last 24 hours in their investigation into the case, saying that they were trying to clarify the allegations that the couple might have evaded income taxes in the course of dealing in commercial bills in the private money market.

Prosecutor Yi Chong-nam, who is heading the investigation into the large-scale money market scandal, said in an announcement Tuesday afternoon that all the personal property of the couple is estimated at 32.1 billion won.

The prosecutor also said the couple were suspected of depositing \$200,000 in their savings account in an undisclosed bank in the United States.

He said the two were considering the possibility of setting up a joint venture with a California-based U.S. company to manage a farm in Los Angeles from last December and early May of this year. He recalled that the couple was originally charged with trying to smuggle \$400,000 into the United States early this year. In addition to the charge against the couple under the Foreign Exchange Control Law, Mrs. Yi was additionally charged with possessing \$400,000 plus 8 million yen in Japanese currency at the time of her arrest.

SINMUN Comment

SK130830 Seoul SINMUN In Korean 13 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Those Who Deceive and Those Who Are Deceived"]

[Text] What we have seen from the recent curb loan scandal is that there are still people in our society who try to profit by selling the names of persons in high government posts and that this has been successful. Needless to say, we hate the Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha couple. Banks and enterprises cannot escape responsibility because they have assisted this couple in committing a swindle. Although we can understand that, like those who are on the brink of drowning reach for straws, the owners of enterprises facing financial difficulties have succumbed to temptation, we acknowledge that both those have deceived and those who have been deceived are the victims of a social malady.

It is reported that in expressing great regret while being briefed on the recent loan scandal, President Chon Tu-hwan referred to his repeated instruction on rejecting requests for favor under the names of persons in high government posts. He then instructed that, if the incident is linked to him, it should be sternly investigated, no matter how many links turn up.

We are astonished to find how extensive is the influence of the social malady and how deeprooted it is. The goal of the government is to achieve a just society. The movement to reject requests for favor has been carried out. The new government has concentrated on eliminating irregularities. Nevertheless, the recent incident has shown that old practices still remain.

It appears that the recent incident has thrown cold water on the newly-launched movement to reform the people's consciousness. However, this does not diminish the importance of a spiritual reform movement, which has just been launched. Indeed this movement is all the more urgently required. If people try to collude with those in power no matter how eagerly the government may strive to be upright, this will gain nothing. We are apt to shirk responsibility. Reviewing the result of the interim investigation of the incident, we admit that we are partly responsible for the incident.

We cannot deny that the structure of our consciousness is the product of our social structure. Because we have achieved everything by resorting to those in power and because we have lived for a long time in the era when those in power and those who enjoyed financial influence colluded with each other, the majority of people have failed to abandon the spiritual attitude of regarding power as an absolute entity.

The most effective way of correcting such an erroneous idea is to repeatedly show that the practice of resorting to those in power is no longer tolerated. Our way of thinking, which has developed over a long period, will not change all at once. However, it will change if it is repeatedly shown to people to prove that it is erroneous.

In this connection, the government's policy of widely reporting this incident and thoroughly investigating its background is appropriate. We see the government's firm will to eliminate irregularities resorting to those in power at any cost. We hope that the government will continuously assume an upright attitude.

We would like to stress that uprightness on the part of those in power cannot be achieved by the government alone. As shown by the incident, those who deceive can survive when those who are deceived exist. As instructed by President Chon, government officials should be prepared to reject all temptations by learning a lesson from the incident and by creating an atmosphere of uprightness around them. We all should examine ourselves to see if we are assuming the spiritual attitude of revering those in power as we did in the past.

CHOSON ILBO VIEWS ASSEMBLY SESSION ON UIRYONG

SK120802 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Closing of The National Assembly's Extraordinary Session To Deal With the Uiryong Incident"]

[Excerpts] The 112th extraordinary National Assembly session, called to deal with the Uiryong incident, concluded on 11 May after a 5-day session.

Though the session was expected to end on the last day, 11 May, with adoption of recommendations to the government as had been agreed on between the ruling and opposition parties, an unexpected situation developed. The parties barely managed to adopt recommendations to the government late at night after many complications, such as negotiations which took them all day long.

When the fraternal group, an association of independent house members, insisted on calling for mass resignation of the Cabinet in the recommendations drafted by members of a committee formed by other parties, it became the eye of a storm, sending whirlwinds throughout other parties.

With the closing of the assembly session, what attracts our attention is not how the National Assembly has dealt with the shock generated by a policeman's shooting spree, but what direction the National Assembly and its management will take in the future. We cannot deny that this concerns us more than anything else. It is because the National Assembly has acted opposite of what the people had hoped -- revitalized politics and political flexibility.

The National Assembly session to deal with the unprecedentedly shocking incident appears to have only refreshed the people's distrust of politics. The fact that 17 members of the fraternal group stayed away from adopting recommendations was a political event which attracts our attention. It remains to be seen what the people will say about this.

The National Assembly session should have been called without going through the procedure of convening a meeting of the Home Affairs Committee. Once the parties had agreed to avoid the political rigidity and primitive clashes out of consideration for party interests and strategy, such political fidelity should have been upheld. At any rate, the people expected the extraordinary House session would come up with a fundamental diagnosis and prescription other than what had been discussed at the meetings of the Home Affairs Committee. Even after considering the serious and sincere interpellations between the House members and the Cabinet members, including the prime minister, what resulted stopped short of satisfying the expectations of the people.

What we find in the recommendations adopted by the national assembly session are strong suggestions which, just like charters or ethics codes now prevailing, are correct and natural. What has been urged in item No 1 of the recommendations, the embodiment of responsible administration, is nothing but a reiteration of what is aspired by the government as its goal, and calling for prompt and fair compensation to the bereft families in item No 4 is a case of coming to the fair a day late, since compensation has already been granted.

The majority of the people, who think they can either find answers to satisfy their misgivings or see their hopes in the government, now find it difficult to see what recommendations the National Assembly has concretely proposed to the government.

The only hope we have now in the National Assembly, which has failed to achieve political harmony as hoped for by the people, is that it carries out its function of supervising and encouraging the administration, rather than struggling over the type of recommendations.

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LPRP CONGRESS

OW131009 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1453 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 May (MONTSAME) -- An MPRP delegation headed by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, returned home today after taking part in the work of the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane.

The delegation was met at Bayant-uhaa Airport by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of an MPRP Central Committee Department, and Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee secretaries. Also on hand were Soukthavan Keola, LPDR ambassador to the MPR, and M. P. Makareyev, minister-counselor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

Dugersuren to Chnoupek

OW130633 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1530 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 May (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, has sent a congratulatory telegram to B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on the occasion of the Czechoslovak national holiday -- the 37th anniversary of its liberation from fascist aggressors.

Altangerel to Indra

OW130643 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 May (MONTSAME) -- B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, has sent a congratulatory telegram to A. Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, on the occasion of the republic's national holiday -- the 37th anniversary of Czechoslovak liberation from fascist aggressors.

TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL CHAIRMAN REPLACED

OW130607 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1900 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 May (MONTSAME) -- The Ninth Plenum of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions held here today discussed organizational questions. G. Ochirbat, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, was released from his responsibilities. Bat-ochiryn Lubsantseren was unanimously elected to this position.

The plenum also discussed and approved the report to the 12th Mongolian Trade Unions Congress entitled "Account of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and Tasks of Trade Unions in Light of the Decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress." B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, will deliver the report at the forthcoming trade unions congress. The plenum adopted a resolution on the questions discussed.

S. Jalan-aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and D. Tsolmon, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, took part in the regular plenum of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT -- Ulaanbaatar, 23 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The Seventh MPR 5-Year Plan will be a period of further development of the Mongolian television network and expansion of television broadcasting to the southern and eastern regions. A radio relay line more than 700 kilometers long will be constructed in the eastern aymags. As a result, thousands of rural residents will be able to watch television programs not only in black-and-white but also in color. They will be able to see national, USSR central and "Intervision" television programs. In addition, "Ekran"-type space communications television receiving stations will be built in the MPR in the current 5-year plan. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1927 GMT 23 Apr 82 OW]

HUN SEN, GROMYKO SPEAK AT MOSCOW RECEPTION

BK121130 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0426 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 May (SPK) -- Foreign Minister Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, voiced his support for the peace proposals of the USSR and its untiring efforts to check the arms race and promote detente, disarmament and international cooperation. During a reception given in his honor in Moscow on 10 May by his Soviet counterpart, A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Minister Hun Sen said:

The Kampuchean people admire the brilliant successes that the fraternal Soviet people have achieved under the just leadership of the CPSU. Not only do these successes serve as a basis for the construction of communism in the country of Lenin, but they are also the successes of the socialist communist and of the struggle for peace. They encourage the struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, colonialism and neocolonialism for independence, democracy, freedom and social progress.

Minister Hun Sen stressed that the efforts of the USSR in favor of detente and international cooperation constitute an obstacle to the policy of militarism and expansionism pursued by the United States and its allies, and the policy of aggravating armed conflicts in various parts of the world, leading mankind toward nuclear catastrophe. He went on to say:

The Soviet Union is making a great, positive contribution to the reestablishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the defense of the revolutionary gains of the Indochinese peoples, including the Kampuchean people.

Since the liberation from the blood-thirsty Pol Pot regime, our people have permanently enjoyed the aid and support of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries in our national reconstruction and in our struggle against the Beijing hegemonists who, in collusion with Washington and international reactionary circles, are seeking by all means to oppose the Kampuchean revolution. These hostile forces have engaged in subversive activities against the PRK; they persist in these activities today and seek to interfere in the internal affairs of our country, to jeopardize the process of the Kampuchean people's rebirth and to restore the genocidal regime.

Whatever the maneuvers of our enemies, the solid Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, the solidarity with the Soviet Union and the solidarity with the progressive and peace forces in the world guarantee that none of them will succeed in reversing history.

Together with the fraternal Indochinese peoples, the PRK actively struggles for the transformation of Southeast Asia into a region of peace and cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We wish to establish with the ASEAN countries -- particularly Thailand, which shares a common border with Kampuchea -- relations of good neighborliness on the basis of the proposals put forward at the conferences of the Indochinese countries' foreign ministers. The conference held in Vientiane in February affirmed our desire to discuss with Thailand the question of stabilizing the situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is time the other side declares that it is also ready to do so.

Minister Hun Sen affirmed: It is not the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea -- which is there at the request of the Kampuchean Government -- which is the root of tension in Southeast Asia, but the Sino-U.S. alliance and their activities which results in the destabilization of the situation in the region.

As for the campaign launched by Washington regarding the so-called "use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan," it is nothing more than fabrications by Washington to cover up its own crimes and its criminal plans to produce chemical weapons on a massive scale.

The successes of the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years and the stable situation in Kampuchea show conclusively the irreversible character of the process taking place in our country. The Kampuchean people are determined to carry out the tasks defined by the Fourth KPRP Congress.

With the support and assistance of fraternal countries -- particularly the Soviet Union and Vietnam -- thanks to the solidarity of the peace- and justice-loving forces in the world and by their own efforts, the Kampuchean people will attain happiness and prosperity.

Minister Hun Sen expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the government and people of the USSR for the aid and support they have given the Kampuchean people in the spirit of noble proletarian internationalism.

Minister Hun Sen declared himself "convinced that the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation which bind the parties, governments and peoples of the Soviet Union and Kampuchea would develop in the interests of the two peoples, of socialism and of peace in Southeast Asia and the world."

In his speech, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko expressed his joy at "the positive process in Kampuchea and the achievements in the rehabilitation and development of the economy and social life." All the schemes aimed at reversing the situation by various intermediary counterrevolutionary factions are a waste of effort. No one will succeed in reviving the political corpse of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and their ilk, declared A. Gromyko, who went on to say:

The Soviets are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people will be successful in building a new prosperous Kampuchea. In this field, they can always count on the multifaceted assistance and support of the Soviet Union.

We note with satisfaction the deepening of the relations which bind our two countries. This cooperation rests solidly on the 1980 Soviet-Kampuchean summit agreements in Moscow.

The exchange of views which took place today dealt with some present international problems. The discussion confirmed our identity of views on the questions raised.

The head of Soviet diplomacy said: The Soviet Union, with the PRK and other fraternal countries, is struggling to eliminate the risks of a nuclear war and to lead the course of the events toward detente and peace. Our common important task is to improve the climate in Asia, which the imperialists and their lackeys want to turn into a hotbed of tension and dangerous conflicts. The policy of our state regarding Asia is one of peace and is a firm answer to the enemies of peace. It is a policy of peaceful cooperation with anyone who wants it, of fraternal friendship with the socialist countries and of solidarity with all progressive forces and of defense of the sovereign rights of all peoples.

A. Gromyko pointed out: During our talks, the two sides noted that in Washington as well as in Beijing, they do not wish to establish peace and stability in this part of the world; they regard it more advantageous for themselves to maintain tension. The appearance in this region of a group of countries opting for progressive changes and for peace and socialism does not please the imperialists and their henchmen. This is exactly the reason they are doing their best so the new Kampuchea does not occupy the seat which, by right, belongs to it at the United Nations.

We affirm that the settlement of problems in Southeast Asia is the business of the countries in the region. There is no question which cannot be solved at the negotiating table. The USSR entirely associates itself with the peace initiatives that Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos put forth to encourage the establishment of good-neighbor relations between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN, the normalization of the situation and the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace. The Soviet people wholeheartedly wish the Kampuchean people successes in strengthening their sovereignty and in building socialism, A. Gromyko said.

On 10 May, Minister Hun Sen met with Petr Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, on the consolidation of Soviet-Kampuchean cultural cooperation.

At the end of this meeting, a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK for 1982-83 was signed by Nikolay Firubin, vice minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador to the USSR.

DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR GDR CONFERENCE, VIETNAM

BK111144 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, a delegation from Kampuchea's Ministry of Agriculture led by Minister Kong Samol left Phnom Penh for the GDR on Monday, 10 May. It will attend the 12th GDR agricultural congress.

A Kampuchean education delegation led by Deputy Minister Hang Chuon left on the same day for a friendship visit to Vietnam.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR GDR, LAOS

BK111200 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the GDR Ministry of Justice, a delegation of the PRK Ministry of Justice led by Minister Uk Bun Chhoeun left Phnom Penh today for a friendship visit to the GDR.

On the same day, a delegation of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio, led by its director, Un Dara, left Phnom Penh for a friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of the Lao national radio.

Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador, and Khampasong Duongsithi, acting charge d'affaires of Laos to Kampuchea, were present at the departure of the delegation.

SVAY RIENG PLANS TO RECLAIM MINEFIELDS FOR RICE

BK121244 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The province of Svay Rieng plans to reclaim an additional 15,000 hectares of land during this rainy season. The reclamation of riceland is to take place in the Parrot's Beak area, which is an important strategic zone strewn with tons of iron spikes, bamboo stakes and landmines planted by the genocidal Pol Pot regime during its war of aggression against Vietnam. At present, although our revolutionary authorities have already defused several tons of mines, more than 4,000 peasants and several head of cattle have been killed by mine explosions, while others have been badly maimed.

The authorities and armed forces of Svay Rieng Province are paying a great deal of attention to dangers stemming from landmines and other explosives in the reclamation of additional land for production.

Since the beginning of February, nine army units have launched a campaign in cooperation with the commune militia and local inhabitants to unearth and defuse all types of mines, transforming 1,523 hectares of land strewn with mines and punji sticks into ricefields for our people to cultivate during this rainy season.

Comrade (Put Saem), vice chairman of the Svay Rieng Provincial Military Committee, affirmed that despite its relative youth and lack of equipment our army is patriotic and loves the people. It is worthy of being the army born of the people. Loving and serving the people unconditionally, our comrades in arms are ready to make all kinds of sacrifices. They temper themselves and train seriously while enduring hardship. They study hard, draw lessons from past experience and are disciplined and obedient. They learn combat tactics from their Vietnamese comrades in arms and outstanding comrades. At present, they are making every effort to reclaim mine-infested ricefields so that the people can engage in production before the first rainfall of the coming rainy season.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR WEEK OF 3-9 MAY

BK100415 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 3-9 May:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1424 GMT on 6 May reports that in the first third of this year, veterinarians of the Agriculture Ministry vaccinated 237,000 heads of oxen, 59,760 buffaloes and 22,400 hogs. It says that this year the number of oxen is increased by 4.5 percent over the last year, that of buffalo by 3 percent and that of hogs by 25 percent. SPK at 1436 GMT on 9 May adds that the Agriculture Ministry has sent out 390 tractors, 1,000 motor-cultivators and 138,100 liters of fuel to various provinces to help peasants work on the farms. In March, the tractors helped finish work on 4,880 hectares.

Kandal: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 5 May reports that in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, peasants transplanted 2,833 hectares of rice, including over 2,610 hectares of IR-36 rice strain, in the dry season. They also planted 1,430 hectares of corn, beans, sugarcane, cassava, tobacco and vegetables. The report says in 1982, livestock breeding is increased by the thousands over last year. The peasants are preparing 5,000 head of draft animals, a number of farm tools and 57 waterpumps for use in the production drive in order to fulfill the 5,139-hectare rainy-season production plan.

Takeo: In the same radio cast, the domestic service notes that peasants in Samraong District, Takeo Province, have repaired and built 2,972 meters of dams -- 2,272 meters of (Thnal Pe) dam repaired and a 700-meter-long dam built in Krang Khnong Phum. They dug a 3,500-meter-long ditch from Trapeang Trav village to Sla village and dredged a 5,000-meter-long canal from Krang Leav village to Kruos village. SPK at 0357 GMT on 5 May mentions that peasants in Kirivong District, Takeo Province, planted 3,460 hectares of dry-season rice and that by the end of April, they had harvested more than 1,600 hectares of this rice. The district plans to plant 4,000 hectares of various rice strains in the main rice production season. So far, they have prepared farm work on 1,120 hectares and planted more than 400 hectares of rice, 150 hectares of corn and 90 hectares of potatoes. The peasants also repaired canals, totaling 10,000 meters.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 8 May reports on agricultural production in Svay Rieng Province: Preparations are being made in order to fulfill the 1982 rainy-season production plan of 110,000 hectares. Farm tools are being made; ditches and field embankments are being repaired; natural fertilizer collected since the last dry season is being used in the rice fields in order to improve the soil condition, particularly in nursery beds; peasants also prepared early-maturing rice strains and natural and chemical fertilizer; they raised 16,299 head of oxen and buffalo. SPK at 0352 GMT on 9 May adds

That in Remeas-Hek district, Svay Rieng Province, peasants plan to plant 29,000 hectares of rice in the rainy season. They have already prepared rice seeds and farm tools for the production drive. Now they are repairing embankments and canals.

THAI REPORTS CITED ON LAO GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

BK121421 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] According to Bangkok press reports, on 1 and 2 May the Lao guerrillas launched two attacks on a military camp of the Vientiane puppet forces in Moun District, Sayaboury Province. Four Vientiane puppet soldiers were killed and several others were injured.

According to another report, a handgrenade exploded in the Soviet cultural center in Vientiane on 2 May. On the following day two Lao youths were arrested by the Vientiane puppet authorities on the charge of being implicated in the incident.

These events show that the Lao people are indignant at the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists who are imposing their yoke of domination on Laos and massacring the Lao people in a most ferocious and savage manner.

VODK BROADCASTS GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES FOR APRIL

Koh Kong-Kompong Som

BK110817 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Last April, our comrades in arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 336 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 386 others for a total of 722 enemy casualties. Among those killed were a company commander and two platoon commanders. Our comrades in arms destroyed 4 B-40's, an M-30 machinegun, an M-79, 51 AK's, a 60-hpr motorboat, a C-25 radio set, 106 military barracks and a quantity of materiel. They also cut 2 portions of railroad tracks totaling 300 meters in areas west of Trapeang Peou and west of Prek Sangke. They seized 3 AK's, 1,310 mines of various types, 90 DK-82 rounds, 30 rounds of 12.7-mm ammunition, 85 crates of AK rounds, 12 B-40 rockets, 40 rounds of Goryunov ammunition and a number of gas masks. They captured 28 positions of the Vietnamese enemy -- 1 regiment-size, 9 battalion-size, 13 company-size and 5 platoon-size positions. They crushed four Vietnamese intervention units -- a company-size and three platoon-size units.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 1.5 million punji stakes, dug 360 punji pitfalls and set 100 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield!

Western Leach

BK110845 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] In April, our comrades in arms on the western Leach battlefield killed 226 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 176 others for a total of 402 enemy casualties. They destroyed two trucks, five AK's, two B-40's and a quantity of war materiel. They cut two portions of railroad tracks totalling 17 meters at an area from O Daeum Dong to (O Cheng). Our comrades in arms seized an AK, 750 AK rounds, 4 magazines and a quantity of materiel. They captured a platoon-size position and routed two platoon-size intervention units of the Vietnamese enemy.

In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 120,000 new punji stakes, dug 450 punji pitfalls and set 280 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the western Leach battlefield!

Samlot

BK130451 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] In April, our comrades in arms on the Samlot battlefield killed 76 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 97 others for a total of 173 casualties.

They destroyed a quantity of materiel. They cut 4 sections of road between (Stoeng Totoeng) and Samlot. Each section of road was cut 1 meter deep and 15 meters long. They seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and various materiel. Concurrently, our comrades in arms attacked, liberated and occupied five Vietnamese positions which were the defense networks of a Vietnamese battalion position. They were two company positions and three platoon positions.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 210,000 new spikes, dug 150 new punji pitfalls and set up 130 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield!

VODK BROADCASTS DEGA-FULRO ACTIVITIES IN SRV

Ban Me Thuot

BK130518 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas activities on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 1, 2 and 5 February 1982 the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in (Buon Tan Rong) village. They ambushed the enemy on the road from (Se Na Kram) to (Buon Tan) village. They killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others. They seized 3 AK's, 90 rounds of ammunition, 2 AR-15's and 30 rounds of ammunition.

On 7 and 13 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road between (Xe Khlik) and (Tinh Ro) village. They attacked the enemy in (Buon Iek Tuol) village and in the region north of (Xam Buon). Seven Vietnamese soldiers were killed and nine others were wounded. They stepped on spikes. One of them was killed and two others were wounded. They seized 2 AK's, 100 rounds of ammunition, 2 AR-15's, 50 rounds of ammunition, an AK-54, 2 radios and a quantity of medicines and various materiel.

On 15 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on Route 21 between Ban Me Thuot and Nha Trang. A truck was destroyed. Seven enemies were killed and five others were wounded. On the same day they ambushed the Vietnamese enemy near (Buon Me Pol) village. They killed two enemies and wounded another. They seized 3 AK's, 120 rounds of ammunition, 2 AR-15's, 105 rounds of ammunition, an M-79, 9 M-79 grenades, and AK-54, a radio, 10 kilograms of medicines, 12 bags of goods and a quantity of materiel.

On 23 and 25 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the road between (Giac Me Thi) village and (Giang Tao). They attacked the enemy near (Buon Thuong) village. They ambushed enemy trucks near (Giam Minh) village. They killed seven Vietnamese soldiers and wounded four others. Three enemies were wounded when they fell into punji pitfalls. The guerrillas seized 3 AK's, 23 rounds of ammunition, 3 AR-15's, 540 rounds of ammunition, 12 AK-54's and a quantity of materiel.

On 27 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's trucks on Route (?9) from Ban Me Thuot to (Kao Kung). They destroyed a 10-wheel truck. They killed seven enemies and wounded seven others. Two enemies were wounded by spikes. The guerrillas seized 3 AK's, 130 rounds of ammunition, 2 AR-15's, 125 rounds of ammunition, an M-79, 10 M-79 grenades, a film projector and a quantity of materiel.

In summary, on the Ban Me Thout battlefield, the dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 72 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed two trucks. They seized 14 AK's, 2 M-79's, 11 AR-15's, 14 AK-54's, 3 radios and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Kon Tum

BK111218 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
9 May 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla activities on the Kon Tum battlefield:

On 4 February 1982, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from Kon Tum to (Gia Nge), killing an enemy soldier, wounding 3 others and seizing an AR-15 and 15 rounds of ammunition.

On 9 February, they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops at (Long Sas), west of Kon Tum, killing 4 enemy troops, wounding 5 others, destroying an ammunition depot and 2 trenches, and seizing 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's, an SKS, 5 handgrenades, 57 AK rounds, 45 AR-15 rounds, 8 rucksacks and a quantity of medicine.

On 15 and 17 February, they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese troops at the (Mlic Kraom) position, west of Kon Tum, killing 2 enemy troops and seizing 2 AK's, 69 AK rounds and a quantity of materiel. Then enemy troops from this position hit landmines and ran into automatic bows set by the Dega-FULRO guerrillas in an area north of Kon Tum, suffering one killed and two wounded.

On 23 February, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese troops on the road leading from (Gia Nge) to (Kon Phlong) and attacked them at (O Ach Run), killing 2 enemy troops, wounding 6 others and seizing 3 AK's, 74 AK rounds, 2 handgrenades, a Claymore mine and a quantity of materiel.

On 27 February, they ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese troops moving from their position to an area south of (Gia To), killing an enemy soldier and wounding three others.

In sum, on the Kon Tum battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 32 Le Duan Vietnamese troops; destroyed an ammunition depot and 2 trenches; and seized 7 AK's, 3 AR-15's, a SKS and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Pleiku

BK130933 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
10 May 82

[Text] Here is a report on the guerrilla activities of the Dega-FULRO fighters on the Pleiku battlefield:

On 5 February the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese forces at (O Thlong) of (Plei Ton) hamlet, killing a Vietnamese soldier and seizing an AR-15 and 45 rounds. On 12 February they attacked the Vietnamese forces at the (Plei Popel) position, killing 7, wounding 2, destroying a barracks and 5 trenches and seizing an M-79, 2 AK's, 5 M-79 grenades, 50 rounds of AK ammunition, a radio receiver and 9 rucksacks. On 19 February the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese on the road from (Bu Plei Senao) to (Plei Ton), killing 2, wounding another and seizing an AR-15 and 45 rounds.

On 23 February they ambushed the Vietnamese on the road from (Plei Toch) hamlet to (Plei Ho), killing a soldier and seizing an AK and 30 rounds. On 25 February they attacked the Vietnamese at the (Plei Chinhek) position, killing 2, wounding 4, destroying 5 barracks and seizing 2 AK's, 65 rounds of ammunition, a radio receiver and some medicine.

In sum, the Dega-FULRO on the Pleiku battlefield killed or wounded 20 Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed 6 barracks and 5 trenches and seized 5 AK's, an M-79, 2 AR-15's, 2 radio receivers and some ammunition and materiel.

CORRECTION TO DK COMMUNIQUE ON BATTLE RESULTS

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "DK Army Communique on 1981-82 Battle Results," published in the 12 May DAILY REPORT, AP H 1-3.

On page H 2, under "III. Vietnamese enemy intervention and operation troops smashed:", No 5 should read: "4 brigades of Vietnamese enemy intervention troops were subdued," Changing "bridges" to brigades" and changing "captured" to "subdued."

BRIEFS

RADIO COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Phnom Penh, 3 May (SPK) -- A long-term accord and a protocol on radio broadcast cooperation were signed on 30 April in Moscow between Van Sun Heng, deputy director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio, and Yuriy Orlov, vice president of the USSR radio and television. The two sides undertook to proceed with the exchange of information on the lives of the people in the USSR and the PRK and to aid each other in providing programs on important events of life and death of the two countries. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0354 GMT 3 May 82 BK]

GIFT OF GDR BOOKS -- Phnom Penh, 1 May (APK) -- On 29 April in Phnom Penh, Robert Knuth, third secretary of the GDR Embassy in Kampuchea, handed over books on science and technology to Ros Ren, chief of the Mass Culture Department. This is aid from the GDR Culture Ministry to the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 1 May 82 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS UK FALKLANDS ACTIONS

BK130405 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 May 82

["Statement of the LPDR Foreign Ministry" -- read by spokesman]

[Text] Since early May, after receiving open U.S. support, Britain has sent its forces to attack the Malvinas Islands and, at the same time, imposed a blockade of 12 nautical miles off the coast of the Argentine Republic. The British acts constitute a brazen aggression and threat against the independence and sovereignty of the Argentine Republic and a serious threat to peace and stability in the South Atlantic and a serious threat to peace and stability in the South Atlantic region and the world.

The LPDR Foreign Ministry solemnly condemns the U.S.-supported British threat and aggression and demands that Britain urgently cease its military adventures against the Malvinas Islands, respect the independence and sovereignty of the Argentine Republic and resolve the problems through peaceful means. Vientiane, 12 May 1982.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM GDR

BK041218 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 4 May (KPL) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC (SED) congratulated the general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, Kaysone Phomvihane, on his reelection as general secretary of the LPRP CC.

In his message, Erich Honecker said the communists and the people of the German Democratic Republic respect the general secretary of the LPRP as an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and internationalist who is using all his might for the socialist construction of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and for the common cause of the two people of the GDR and Laos for the preserving of peace. The general secretary of the SED CC hailed the great personal contribution of Kaysone Phomvihane, for the strengthening and the deepening of fraternal relations between the GDR and Laos.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES SANDINIST DELEGATION

BK051105 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 5 May (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, recently received here the delegation of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation led by Alvaro Ramirez, member of Council of Sandino and Nicaraguan ambassador to the GDR.

At the meeting, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship, Phoumi Vongvichit thanked Alvaro Ramirez and his delegation for having participated at the Third Congress of the Lao Party.

In his statement to journalists, Alvaro Ramirez expressed the Sandino and Nicaraguan people's warm and fraternal congratulations to the LPRP and Lao people. The Nicaraguan and Lao peoples are working for the same ideal -- they are struggling for national liberation against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and imperialism for national independence, social progress and peace.

Alvaro Ramirez further said that the outcome of the third congress of the Lao party can serve as a guideline for the Nicaraguan people in their tasks for national defence and construction.

Alvaro Ramirez disclosed that his participation at the national congress of the Lao party has contributed to the enhancement of friendship and solidarity between the Sandino, Nicaraguan people and the LPRP and the Lao people. Such a state of affairs will serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The said delegation has attended the Third National Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party which took place from April 27 to 30.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU GREETES PARTY CONGRESS

BK041220 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 4 May (KPL) -- The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party CC, Nicolae Ceausescu, recently greets the Third National Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Nicolae Ceausescu, on this occasion, wished successes in the implementation of the resolution laid down by the Third National Congress of the LPRP, in the socio-economic development, and in the socialist construction for the prosperity of the Lao people.

Nicolae Ceausescu also expressed his conviction that while the Lao people are committing themselves in the new period of socialist construction, the Romanian-Lao relations will be continuously strengthened in the spirit of the talks held between the General Secretaries Nicolae Ceausescu and Kaysone Phomvihane.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES MONGOLIAN ENVOY

BK061048 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 6 May (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member, vice premier, minister of education, sports and religious affairs, on April [as received] 5, received Mongolian Ambassador to Laos Jambyn Nyamaa who is near to the end of his diplomatic mission here.

The vice premier, on this occasion, thanked the Mongolian ambassador who has fulfilled his diplomatic mission which in itself contributes to strengthen the friendship relation between the two countries and peoples.

KHAMSOUK SAIGNASENG ADDRESSES IRRIGATION RALLY

BK111213 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 May 82

[Excerpts] On 10 May, the state-run irrigation construction enterprise No 1 held a rally to hail the success of the Third LPRP Congress, to mark May Day, to review the 1981 achievements and to confer meritorious awards on some cadres and workers for outstanding achievements scored in the past 5 years. Attending the rally were Sali Vongkhamsoo, secretary in the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and chairman of the National Planning Committee; Khamsouk Saignaseng, member of the party Central Committee, minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation; Sanan Souththichak, member of the party Central Committee, and minister of communications, public works and transportation; Soth Phetlasi, director of the state bank; and a number of distinguished guests.

Subsequently, Khamsouk Saignaseng delivered a speech hailing the brilliant achievements scored by the enterprise in the past 5 years -- particularly during the past year. He called on the workers of the enterprise to further strengthen internal unity to oppose all sabotage maneuvers of the enemies and to strive to fulfill their noble strategic tasks of building more irrigation projects to provide sufficient water for agricultural production by the people.

FISCAL 1983 BUDGET ACCEPTED BY CABINET

BK121143 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpt] Today the Cabinet accepted in principle the fiscal 1983 budget of 177,000 million baht, which is 9.9 percent higher than the 1982 budget. The 1983 fiscal budget was jointly prepared by the Finance Ministry, the Budget Bureau, the National Economic and Social Development Board and the Bank of Thailand. The breakdown of the budget in order of priorities is as follows: 37,228.9 million baht, or 21 percent, for education; 35,454.2 million baht, or 20 percent, for national defense; 33,822.7 million baht, or 19.1 percent, for economic affairs; 18,500.1 million baht, or 10.6 percent, for public health and public services; and the remaining 29.3 percent for internal security, general administration and loan repayments. The budget for economic affairs does not include the World Bank loan of about 3.5 billion baht for improvement of the economy.

Income in 1983 will come from taxes, state businesses and other sources totaling 151,000 million baht, as well as from loans and the country's financial reserves totaling 26 billion baht. The majority of the loans will be obtained locally. Total revenues will be 177,000 million baht, the same as the expenditures.

The basic criteria used in preparing the 1983 fiscal budget were:

1. The government would not draw up an overly large budget in order to maintain the country's financial and monetary stability in a time of world economic recession;
2. The government would not draw up a budget which is too small in order to ensure sufficient funds for national development and improvement of the people's education and health levels;
3. The government feels that the budget of 177,000 million baht would be neither too big nor too small, but the proper amount to enable the balance of national development and maintenance of national stability.

NATION Editorial

BK130607 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Modest Budget With Emphasis on Education"]

[Text] The budget that has been approved by the Cabinet for the fiscal year starting this October, in all respects, is modest and places the accent on the right lines for the future of the country. It is also a bold move in that, although there has been 12 per cent inflation in the country during the past year, the increase in the country's budget is only 10 per cent -- a wee bit less -- and it is based on the hope that Thailand will be able to reduce the rate of inflation during the next fiscal year which, we are sure, would be an admirable achievement.

But one thing we have to bear in mind in considering the fiscal year 1983 is that it is only really meant for half a year since after that a new government, under full-fledged democracy, will take over the reins of the country and may request from parliament to change the allocations -- something that would be perfectly within its rights. It is one of the tragedies of the Third World countries that defence always has to have a high priority in budget allocation since almost all of them fear some kind of internal and/or external threat. Thailand's problems in that direction need no further emphasis.

However, we commend the government for coming up with a budget that puts education in a category higher than defence, which shows confidence in two ways -- Thailand wants to invest more in the future of the country by emphasizing education and, secondly, considers itself quite capable with the present defence budget to be able to hold its own against both internal and external threats to national security.

We do not have to go far to find comparisons -- the fellow members of ASEAN also put great emphasis on education and defence.

But Thailand's is a special case since not only do we have active internal subversive elements but we are also the frontline state, check-by-jowl with Kampuchea where a guerrilla war is going on right across our border with that country. No country in this part of the world has a higher claim to defence expenditure than Thailand, and the very fact that we have chosen to emphasize education above defence clearly shows the confidence which the present government has in its ability to defend the country against internal and external aggression.

There is, in the budget of every country in the world, a fly in the ointment and in ours it is the question of loan repayment. Our foreign exchange holdings do not project the brightest picture and we have, during this year, gone through one devaluation. Naturally this puts us in the position of having to upgrade the loan repayment and that may affect the stability of the baht once more. That is where some expert fiscal management is necessary and we are not quite sure that the present government is up to that. However, we sincerely hope that the general elections next year will produce a strong elected government -- not the kind of coalition we have been having with a Cabinet with inbuilt instability and pulling every which way.

POST COMMENTS ON SITTHI SAWETSILA PRC VISIT

BK110135 Bangkok POST in English 11 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Sino-Thai Talks Perfectly Timed"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has gone to China obviously for at least three objectives, one being the improvement of bilateral relations, another the formation of a loose tripartite coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea and the third the understanding of the recent leadership changes in Beijing. Thai-Chinese diplomatic ties can be further strengthened with greater trade volume at a time when Thailand's foreign policy stresses a determined export drive. China, which desires closer cooperation with Thailand and ASEAN to keep Soviet domination out of Southeast Asia, may oblige with purchases of more Thai commodities which it requires anyway for its modernisation programme.

Thailand will have to demonstrate to the rest of the world that while we place high value on our friendly relationship with China we still maintain even-handedness in our ties with the major powers so that none will feel that it is being disadvantaged by any tipping of the scales in any direction. This is the traditional policy that has made it possible for Thailand to remain independent during the age of Western imperialism and that is necessary today for Thailand to survive with its institutions and way of life intact. It has to be made clear that we are not involving ourselves in any sort of conspiracy with China. We have just one aim as far as Kampuchea is concerned -- the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese invasion forces.

It also has to be shown that while we support the idea of a coalition of the Khmer patriotic factions resisting Vietnamese occupation of their country, we are in no way whatever trying to intervene in the affairs of the Kampuchea people. We are only making it possible for the Khmers to regain their independence and to exercise self-determination, freeing themselves from a regime imposed upon them by the force of arms of a foreign power. That, after all, is part of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's discussion with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Kampuchea, will be most helpful in smoothing the way for the establishment of a coalition government. Actually, Prince Sihanouk has been the most cooperative of all leaders of the factions concerned and, in contrast with his past statements, has been consistent about a coalition to assist in the implementation of the UN resolution.

His talks with the Chinese leaders who wield influence over the Khmer Rouge should be more contributory to the formation of the proposed coalition. Beijing is expected to deny it has any "say" with the Khmer Rouge, maintaining it is an internal affair, but the truth is different. It can make a coalition probable rather than just possible by simply talking sense to the Khmer Rouge leaders. Beijing and the Khmer Rouge are well aware of the suggestion by Hanoi that the seat at the United Nations now occupied by Democratic Kampuchea be made "empty" -- a situation which could only lead in the near future to the handing over of the seat to the Heng Samrin regime, the puppet of the Vietnamese and the Russians.

Our foreign minister will be able to find out how the recent leadership changes in Beijing will affect policies regarding Thailand and ASEAN and whether the Sino-American problem over Taiwan would affect the peace and security of Southeast Asia. We may have China-watchers but there is nothing like observing from within. We will learn more and be prepared for whatever may transpire.

OFFICIAL SAYS ASEAN MAY FORM TIN PRODUCERS GROUP

BK120131 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Association of Southeast Asian Nation [ASEAN], whose members include the world's major tin producers, is likely to form its own tin producers association to boost its bargaining power in the international tin market, a senior official said yesterday.

Director General of the Mineral Resources Department Dr Praphat Chakkaphak said that he will accompany Industry Minister Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan to attend a ministerial-level convention in Kuala Lumpur on May 14-16.

He said it is very likely that tin producers in ASEAN, including Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand will discuss the formation of the associations.

The three countries account for 75 percent of world's tin production. Praphat said Malaysian Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong recently proposed the concept to Thai authorities.

"He is convinced that the sixth international tin agreement will not be ratified by all members of the international tin council," he said. Indonesia also shares the same belief, he said. The United States has refused to join the agreement. Praphat said Thailand also has the same view and prefers to have producers association formed after the fifth agreement expired on June 30 and in case the sixth agreement has not been enforced. The deadline for signature was on April 30, but so far only 22 countries have signed the agreement.

Only Malaysia and Indonesia have ratified the sixth agreement among producing countries while Thailand, Australia and Zaire have not made ratification. It will enter into force provisionally if countries accounting for at least 65 percent of production and consumption have ratified or acceded to the agreement, or if they have given notification that they will apply it provisionally.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ASKS FOR MORE SOVIET BUYING

BK121424 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Thaloeng Thamrongnawasawat, undersecretary of the Agriculture Ministry, disclosed to newsmen after a meeting between the agriculture minister and the visiting Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade that Thailand asked the Soviet Union to buy more tapioca flour and to consider buying coffee and tobacco leaves. Thailand is currently promoting coffee and tobacco cultivation. The Soviet official pledged to consider the matter and asked for more data concerning the quality and standards of the products.

COMMENTARY SCORES BUSH PRC VISIT, CHINA ALLIANCE

BK121528 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has just concluded his 5-day visit to China. What is the aim of his visit, and what is behind all his commitment? Our commentator has this observation.

While in New Zealand and even upon his arrival in Guangzhou, China, George Bush dropped words that he was going to Beijing to discuss the serious question, that is, U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Meanwhile, the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY and other propaganda organs in Beijing sharply criticized the United States for selling arms to Taiwan.

In so doing, both Washington and Beijing wanted to conceal the real aim of Bush's visit. That, according to reliable sources, one can see through what is behind that visit. [as heard] At a banquet given in honor of George Bush, Premier Zhao Ziyang emphasized the global significance of U.S.-China relations and expressed the hope that such relations would continue to develop. George Bush, on his part, said that President Reagan always considers U.S.-China relations vital and wishes for friendly relations with China.

During his visit, George Bush also handed to Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang the three letters from President Reagan reaffirming the strategic cooperation between the United States and China as a vital matter. There is no doubt that George Bush's visit is aimed at consolidating and promoting the U.S.-China alliance against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. It serves U.S. dark designs in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

The French news agency AFP on 9 May remarked that the aim of George Bush's visit is to emphasize the U.S.-China strategic cooperation against the Soviet Union.

Washington and Beijing loudly said that the visit was a great success and that the talks were frank and friendly. But they could not conceal the fact that there are still disagreements over the Taiwan issue. Beijing knows too well that the United States is playing the two-China card. Obviously, it pretends to criticize continued U.S.-Taiwan relations only to deceive public opinion and to appease the Chinese people's desire for the recovery of Taiwan and reunification of the country.

In fact, Beijing already sold Taiwan to the United States when Mao Zedong was alive. Mao Zedong was quoted by Nixon and Kissinger in the memoir that was signed in 1972: Taiwan is only a minor problem in our relations. Deng Xiaoping has more than once declared that the Taiwan problem is to be solved by the coming generation.

George Bush himself stressed that the Taiwan issue did not influence U.S.-China relations. The United States is assured by Deng Xiaoping that China will dispel all dark clouds in U.S.-China relations. Founded 10 years ago, U.S.-China alliance is now jeopardizing peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia and straining the world situation.

GROMYKO, HUN SEN REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA CITED

OW112014 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11 -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister, has declared that all attempts to use the various counter-revolutionary groups to change the situation in Kampuchea are just illusions. Nobody can revive the political corpse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang and its henchmen, he added.

A. Gromyko was speaking at a reception held yesterday in honour of Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers and foreign chairman [as received] of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers and foreign minister.

Dealing with the relations between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea, the Soviet foreign minister pointed out that cooperation between the two countries has a firm basis which is the agreement reached at the high-level bilateral talks in Moscow in 1980.

On the situation in Southeast Asia, A. Gromyko said: To settle the Southeast Asian problem is first of all an affair of the countries in this region. Any problem there can be solved through negotiations. Therefore, the Soviet Union fully agrees with and supports the peace initiatives of Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples which lay the groundwork for establishing good neighbourly relations between Indochinese and ASEAN countries, normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and making it a zone of peace.

It is high time for the genuine representatives of Kampuchea to take over the seat of Kampuchea at the United Nations from where their voice will be heard, the Soviet diplomat stressed.

For his part, Hun Sen welcomed the Soviet Union's contributions to the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the safeguarding of the revolutionary gains of the Indochinese people. He said: "Whatever perfidious schemes the enemies may resort to, the close alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and their solidarity with the socialist community, first of all with the Soviet Union, and the solidarity of the forces of peace and progress throughout the world will prevent them from turning back the wheel of history.

"Kampuchea wishes to establish relations of good neighbourhood with all ASEAN countries especially with Thailand which has a common border with Kampuchea, on the basis of the proposals consistently put forth at the Indochinese foreign ministerial conferences. At our conference in Vientiane last February we re-affirmed our wish to discuss the situation with Thailand aimed at stabilizing the situation at the Kampuchea-Thailand border on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity".

"The tension in Southeast Asia arose not from the presence of Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean Government, but from the danger caused by the Sino-U.S. alliance," he emphasized.

PAPER CLAIMS NATION ECONOMICALLY SABOTAGED

BK121212 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Phan Thanh: "The Enemies' War of Economic Sabotage Will Surely be Defeated"]

[Text] At present the imperialists and international reactionary forces -- led by the reactionary Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and U.S. imperialists -- are colluding with one another to wage a frenzied war of economic sabotage against our country. Like the espionage war and the psychological war of ideological sabotage, the war of economic sabotage is a very important part of the multifaceted war of sabotage launched by the enemies against our country in all fields -- politically, military, security, diplomatic, economic, social and ideological, and the feelings and ethics of man.

In their war of economic sabotage, the basic scheme of the enemies is to create economic instability so as to weaken us, further aggravate the difficulties facing our people's life, sow dissatisfaction among the masses and weaken and erode the people's confidence in party and state viewpoints and policies, especially economic ones; and on this basis, to incite unrest, rebellion and subversion.

In their war of economic sabotage, the enemies are seeking to undermine our economic line, production relations and production forces; and taking advantage of technology to conduct sabotage activities in our scientific and technological research and application centers, large industrial installations where modern equipment and precious and rare technical materials are used and in establishments for the research, application and culture of seeds for agriculture. They are also paying attention to undermining our circulation and distribution, prices and currency.

The enemies have distorted and exaggerated our shortcomings and weaknesses in economic management in order to fill the people with misgivings concerning party and state economic policies. They have enforced a policy of encirclement, imposing an embargo and forcing foreign individuals and corporations to refrain from signing contracts or to cancel, postpone and limit the economic contracts already concluded with us, or to set forth numerous conditions, consequently complicating the economic relations between the two parties concerned. They have also organized many international smuggling rackets to deal in foreign currencies and contraband goods, draw gold and precious stones away from our country and introduce luxury goods into our market; used dishonest traders to hoard strategic merchandise and essential commodities for speculative purposes; and organized the production, storage and circulation of counterfeit money and spread rumors about changes of the currency to make our currency drop in value and disrupt the market. On the northern border, the Chinese reactionaries have resorted to various measures aimed at disrupting production work and destroying the crops in the northern border provinces of our country.

The enemies have always tried to take advantage of loopholes in our economic and social management to encourage our workers, peasants and other laboring people to neglect their work and dislike productive labor; and have seized upon our lack of technological expertise to create explosions and fires in order to destroy our machinery, raw material, supplies and goods.

Along with planting their henchmen deep within our ranks, the enemies have encouraged, enlisted and organized thugs, hooligans, prostitutes and dissatisfied degenerating elements to sabotage our economy.

In recent years the enemies have further accelerated their sabotage activities against our national economy.

In the economy as well as in all spheres of social activities, correctly combining and resolving the relationship between construction and protection constitutes a problem of a legal character in today's era. In our country, implementing this law strictly is all the more a problem of a very important and pressing nature.

Protecting the economy and production efforts is a wide-ranging undertaking that involves the need to ensure correct implementation of the party's economic line, viewpoints and policies; to constantly consolidate and perfect the socialist production relations; to develop the socialist production forces; to apply unceasingly new methods for management and technological innovations broadly to step up production, improve circulation and distribution, intensify control over the market and stabilize prices and the currency; and to ensure the constant expansion and strengthening of economic relations with other countries in the world, especially those of the socialist system.

This undertaking also involves the needs to counter sabotage activities by the enemies, combat theft and minimize managerial and technical oversights and the lack of responsibility that may result in damage to state property.

The struggle against the enemies' war of economic sabotage is part of the difficult, fierce and very complex class struggle. Therefore, it is an extremely important task of the entire party and people, under the absolute, direct and comprehensive leadership of the party committee echelons, to develop the right of the laboring people to socialist collective mastery and enhance the effectiveness of the state in management. All sectors and echelons must develop this right.

As an immediate step, we must make all cadres, workers and civil servants deeply aware of the situation and revolutionary tasks in the new stage, and of the reactionary nature and the perfidious and cunning maneuvers of the imperialists and international reactionary forces led by the Chinese reactionaries and U.S. imperialists in their scheme of waging a war of economic sabotage against our country. They must be made to understand the national situation correctly -- first of all the economic situation and the living conditions -- correctly assess advantages and difficulties and accurately pinpoint their causes, especially subjective ones. In this way they will be able to clearly determine responsibilities -- especially their own responsibilities and those of the leadership, of their units and of their own -- for protecting the economy, maintaining production efforts and heightening vigilance against all enemy sabotage activities.

It is necessary to improve economic and social management intensively and to correct promptly all shortcomings in production management, distribution and circulation, and in the control of prices and the currency. Efforts must be made to improve the work ability as well as the technical, specialized and professional knowledge of cadres, workers and civil servants, especially those who are directly involved in the production process and distribution and circulation activities. Moreover, it is necessary to gradually bring economic activities onto the right track and instill in everyone the habit of living according to principles and working according to regulations.

We must wage a struggle to expose and severely deal with henchmen of the enemies who have infiltrated our economic organs and production establishments. Attention must be given to dealing with highly dissatisfied, decadent, degenerating and degraded elements, professional thieves and thugs and others and to removing elements harmful to economic security from economic zones and areas having important production establishments and scientific-technological centers.

The enemies are very cunning and crafty. The struggle against their way of economic sabotage is a very complex, fierce, protracted and difficult struggle. By developing the strength of tens of millions of revolutionary people who are collective masters and who always remain united and vigilant, and combining their efforts with the professional operations of security organs under the leadership of the party and the management of the state, however, it is certain that we can smash all the dark schemes of the enemies.

PAPER URGES ECONOMICIZATION TO DEVELOP ECONOMY

BK121221 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 April editorial: "Economization is a Major National Policy"]

[Summary] Economization is a major economic policy of the party and the state that is aimed at effectively exploiting production capabilities and all sources of reserves to develop the economy, expand production and gradually improve the laboring people's living standards.

"For socialist construction, we need many things, ranging from grain to machinery, equipment, materials and fuel. Although our country's natural resources are rich, we have just begun to exploit them. The supply of many kinds of essential materials and fuels still depends on fraternal countries or on imports. Our needs are increasingly growing at a time when many imbalances in the national economy can only be gradually overcome. Practicing thrift strongly amounts to contributing to the reduction of these imbalances. At present, the use of materials, fuel, equipment and funds is very wasteful and not very effective. Despite some efforts made in establishing and executing various economic-technical standards, the rate of material and fuel expense for making a unit of products has not yet been reduced. Instead, it is showing signs of increasing. In social consumption, there still exist indications of waste and corruption in various areas. These constitute a great obstacle to efforts to improve the results of production and to improve the people's livelihood."

In order to overcome this situation, it is necessary to strictly execute a policy of austerity in all activities of the national economy and in all areas of life, from production to distribution, circulation and consumption. We must translate this policy of austerity into daily actions for every production unit in society. We must eliminate at all costs all phenomena of waste. Additionally, we must rationally use natural resources, land, manpower, materials and funds with a determination to constantly increase labor output, reduce production costs and bring production into full play.

We must practice thrift not only in production and but also in consumption. Although the laboring people's living standard in our country is still low, we must realize that we are consuming more than we can produce. This is unacceptable. We must live on the fruits of our labor.

"With the duty of remaining combat ready and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, our people's armed forces have a large defense budget at their disposal. Capital investments in various economic projects carried out by the army are also considerable. A significant quantity of the country's materials and technical equipment is now in the hands of the armed forces." Therefore, practicing thrift in the armed forces becomes increasingly important.

In order to make austerity a truly major national policy with good results, all units must practice thrift in all fields of activity as it is an important factor for successfully building socialism.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON TRIAL OF GASOLINE THIEVES

BK121429 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 82 p 4

[VNA report]

[Text] The An Giang Provincial People's Court recently opened a hearing of first instance to try Nguyen Van Phien on charges of taking advantage of his duty and authority to steal state gasoline and oil, and Thai Don Hoa and his accomplices on charges of hoarding and illegally dealing in gasoline and oil.

Nguyen Van Phien, a former policeman under the old regime, was employed by the An Giang General Material Supply Corporation to work as its gasoline and oil depot keeper shortly after the liberation of the south. Phien was reported to have stolen gasoline and oil from the corporation directly or through illegal contacts and arrangements with his accomplices. The gang, using delivery documents and transport facilities, stole gasoline and oil from various depots of the An Giang General Material Corporation as well as from the Nha Be depot (Ho Chi Minh City) for sale on the free market. To cover up their criminal act, they readjusted the gasoline pumps, refilled the gasoline storages with thousands of liters of fresh water, and used money to bribe inspection cadres and tank trucks and barges to carry the stolen gasoline and oil away for sale.

Between 1977 and March 1981, they stole as many as 591,490 liters of gasoline and oil. Of this quantity, Nguyen Van Phien alone accounted for 230,435 liters.

Phien also bought from Hoa and his accomplices another 200,000 liters which they had stolen from the Nha Be depot. With the money collected from the sale of stolen gasoline and oil, Phien had purchased dozens of taels of gold in an attempt to flee abroad. When his crime was brought to light, he also used money to bribe the responsible cadres. The An Giang Provincial People's Court handed down a death sentence on Nguyen Van Phien and a life imprisonment sentence in absentia on Thai Don Hoa. Meanwhile, the rest of the gang received sentences ranging from a 2-year suspended term to a 20-year jail term. In addition, all of them must pay damages to the state for the quantity of gasoline and oil they had stolen in accordance with its price on the free market.

NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS REPORTED

BK111247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The recent rainfalls in almost all of the northern provinces have provided water for ricefields, which were faced with drought. These ricefields are now blossoming. The rain was accompanied by strong winds which damaged some areas of the spring rice crop. Localities are now surveying their ricefields. According to initial estimates, the rice has not developed as uniformly this year as last. Some localities have harvested almost 30,000 hectares of early rice, compared to 56,000 hectares in the same period last year. Because of recent cold weather, the rice blooming period was 15-20 days later than last year.

Thanks to the active eradication of harmful insects, damage to the rice crop was limited to 172,000 hectares. Cautious localities, however, are continuing to eliminate these insects.

Along with caring for the early rice crop, the northern provinces are concentrating their efforts on 10th-month rice production. To date, they have sown 32,000 hectares of seedlings and plowed 26,000 hectares of ricefields for the 10th-month crop. They have planted almost 9,000 hectares of summer-fall vegetables including gourds, pumpkins and eggplants, thereby contributing to overcoming the shortage of vegetables in municipalities and cities.

Over the past 10 days the mountainous provinces planted an additional of 14,525 hectares of corn, 7,938 hectares of manioc and 2,093 hectares of other starchy plants.

For the days ahead, the Ministry of Agriculture urges the northern localities to inspect their ricefields more frequently in order to combat drought and eradicate harmful insects, especially rice blast and brown leafhoppers. They should urgently harvest vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops and promptly embark on summer-fall crop production. They must accelerate plowing work using tractors and draft animals to prepare land for the 10th-month crop quickly. They must solve the feed source problem satisfactorily in order to maintain and develop animal husbandry, especially breeding cattle, and actively concentrate manpower and facilities for coping with floods and typhoons in the coming monsoon season.

As of 5 May, provinces in the Mekong River Delta had plowed 658,000 hectares of ricefields, planted 430,000 hectares of summer-fall and early 10th-month rice. This is three times more than during the same period last year. For the summer-fall crop alone, 68 percent of the cultivated area has been plowed and 28 percent planted.

KAMPUCHEAN PROVINCE COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED

OW121912 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 12 -- A delegation of Binh Tri Thien Province, central Vietnam, recently visited the Kampuchean province of Siemreab-Otdar Meanchey, north of Phnom Penh with whom it was sisterly relations.

The delegation was led by Vu Thang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee.

It signed with a delegation of Siemreab-Otdar Meanchey a programme for cooperation in 1982-1983 in agriculture, irrigation, capital construction, industry, communications and transport, post, public health, education and other areas.

CSSR PRESIDENT HUSAK REAFFIRMS RELATIONS

OW052008 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 5 -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has reaffirmed the time-honoured and unshakable relations between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

The reaffirmation was made at ceremony held in Prague on Monday to confer Czechoslovakia's "White Lion" Order, second class, on the Vietnamese ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Nguyen Tien Thong, for his contributions to promoting the relations between the two parties, states and peoples.

President Husak said that the Czechoslovak people have always sided with the Vietnamese people in their efforts to build and defend the country and in the struggle for peace and social progress all over the world.

He asked Ambassador Nguyen Tien Thong to convey his greetings to Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese party and state leaders, and wished the Vietnamese people success in carrying out the resolutions of the Fifth Vietnamese Party Congress.

FUEL SHORTAGES SAID TO HAMPER DOMESTIC FLIGHTS

BK071635 Hong Kong AFP in English 1617 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, 7 May (AFP) -- Several domestic flights of the Vietnamese airline company have been cancelled this week apparently due to a shortage of fuel, causing serious disruption in inter-city traffic, civil aviation sources said here today. Several flights to Ho Chi Minh City were cancelled, the sources added. There are normally two daily flights. Travellers arriving from Ho Chi Minh City indicated that their aircraft had to land in Da Nang to refuel.

Vietnam, which gets its fuel supplies from the Soviet Union, is said to have very limited reserves.

Various sources said Vietnam had approached Iraq in a bid to diversify its fuel sources.

MARCOS CONSULTS LEGAL LEADERS ON COURT AFFAIR

HK130053 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] President Marcos said he will appoint tonight the new Supreme Court. He announced this after a 3-hour consultation meeting at Malacanang yesterday with some 60 legal luminaries that included the leaders of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, the Philippine Constitution Association, deans and professors of colleges of law, and some opposition batasan members. President Marcos asked them to submit their memoranda this morning so he could act on the Supreme Court controversy by evening.

The president released to the legal leaders of the country the recommendations of the retired Supreme Court justices he consulted on the resignations of the members of the high tribunal, led by Chief Justice Enrique Fernando. The former magistrates recommended only the acceptance of the resignations of Justices Vicente Ericta and Ramon Fernandez, who appeared the only ones directly involved in the bar scandal. There was no consensus with regard to the other Supreme Court members.

At the same conference, some assemblymen called attention to the amendment of the 1973 Constitution requiring that all members of the Supreme Court should be both natural-born and citizens of the Philippines. They pointed out that Justice Claudio Teehankee is not a natural-born citizen of the Philippines. The assemblymen said, even President Marcos is impeachable for a culpable violation of the constitution if, knowing that Teehankee is not a natural-born citizen, he nevertheless still appoints him as a Supreme Court justice.

OPPOSITION ASKED TO JOIN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HK130058 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] President Marcos says the opposition should not just talk and criticize. The president made the statement after calling on the opposition to join the Executive Committee. Mr Marcos said that the opposition should be willing to work and undergo this leadership training by becoming members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is a constitutional body presided over by the prime minister, to help the president run the government. The president said that his successors would have to come from the members of the Executive Committee. He added that the members of the opposition should be acquainted with the problems of internal security and must be able to control the armed forces.

ARMED FORCES ASKED TO ENSURE ELECTION SECURITY

HK130109 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The Commission on Election [Comelec] yesterday called on the Armed Forces of the Philippines to ensure the security of Comelec officials and other government employees performing functions in connection with the barangay polls scheduled for May 17. The call was made in the wake of reports that election irregularities have emerged in certain parts of the country. The reports included alleged attempts by certain persons to steal election registration forms, and the selling of illegally-circulated Comelec registration forms.

Last February naval authorities captured (Mariano Canonigo) and (Augusto Almeida Lopez) of the PSDP group while trying to sneak into the country through the southern back-door in Tawi-Tawi.

Constabulary and police units have been sent out to track down the terrorists who set off the explosions.

THREE KILLED IN NPA TERRORIST INCIDENTS

HK110123 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Three persons were killed, including a former town mayor; five were wounded and one was kidnapped in a spate of violence perpetrated by New People's Army terrorists over the weekend. This was according to reports received yesterday at Camp Aguinaldo. The dissidents ambushed Sunday morning a Toyota Land Cruiser of Tropical Plywood Inc with seven employees aboard, killing two on the spot and wounding five others in barangay (Nadingan), (Dataran), Cagayan. The victims were not identified in the report.

In another incident, NPA terrorists shot to death (Rhodrigo Coloma), former town mayor, and kidnapped one (Malbuena Patarin) at barangay (Lingay), (Tadluc), Abra. After shooting (Coloma) the terrorists went to the house of mayor (Egan Sangoy) and divested his men of one M-16 rifle, one Garand rifle and 1 carbine rifle and several rounds of ammunition.

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May 14, 1982



[Text] The budget that has been approved by the Cabinet for the fiscal year starting this October, in all respects, is modest and places the accent on the right lines for the future of the country. It is also a bond move in that, although there has been 12 per cent inflation in the country during the past year, the increase in the country's budget is only 10 per cent -- a wee bit less -- and it is based on the hope that Thailand will be able to reduce the rate of inflation during the next fiscal year which, we are sure, would be an admirable achievement.

But one thing we have to bear in mind in considering the fiscal year 1983 is that it is only really meant for half a year since after that a new government, under full-fledged democracy, will take over the reins of the country and may request from parliament to change the allocations -- something that would be perfectly within its rights. It is one of the tragedies of the Third World countries that defence always has to have a high priority in budget allocation since almost all of them fear some kind of internal and/or external threat. Thailand's problems in that direction need no further emphasis.

However, we commend the government for coming up with a budget that puts education in a category higher than defence, which shows confidence in two ways -- Thailand wants to invest more in the future of the country by emphasizing education and, secondly, considers itself quite capable with the present defence budget to be able to hold its own against both internal and external threats to national security.

the major point is that none will feel that it is being disadvantaged by any tipping of the scales in any direction. This is the traditional policy that has made it possible for Thailand to remain independent during the age of Western imperialism and that is necessary today for Thailand to survive with its institutions and way of life intact. It has to be made clear that we are not involving ourselves in any sort of conspiracy with China. We have just one aim as far as Kampuchea is concerned -- the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese invasion forces.

It also has to be shown that while we support the idea of a coalition of the Khmer patriotic factions resisting Vietnamese occupation of their country, we are in no way whatever trying to intervene in the affairs of the Kampuchea people. We are only making it possible for the Khmers to regain their independence and to exercise self-determination, freeing themselves from a regime imposed upon them by the force of arms of a foreign power. That, after all, is part of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's discussion with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Kampuchea, will be most helpful in smoothing the way for the establishment of a coalition government. Actually, Prince Sihanouk has been the most cooperative of all leaders of the factions concerned and, in contrast with his past statements, has been consistent about a coalition to assist in the implementation of the UN resolution.

deadline for signature was on April 30, but so far only 22 countries have signed the agreement.

Only Malaysia and Indonesia have ratified the sixth agreement among producing countries while Thailand, Australia and Zaire have not made ratification. It will enter into force provisionally if countries accounting for at least 65 percent of production and consumption have ratified or acceded to the agreement, or if they have given notification that they will apply it provisionally.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ASKS FOR MORE SOVIET BUYING

BK121424 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Thaloeng Thamrongnawasawat, undersecretary of the Agriculture Ministry, disclosed to newsmen after a meeting between the agriculture minister and the visiting Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade that Thailand asked the Soviet Union to buy more tapioca flour and to consider buying coffee and tobacco leaves. Thailand is currently promoting coffee and tobacco cultivation. The Soviet official pledged to consider the matter and asked for more data concerning the quality and standards of the products.

In fact, Beijing already sold Taiwan to the United States when Mao Zedong was alive. Mao Zedong was quoted by Nixon and Kissinger in the memoir that was signed in 1972: Taiwan is only a minor problem in our relations. Deng Xiaoping has more than once declared that the Taiwan problem is to be solved by the coming generation.

George Bush himself stressed that the Taiwan issue did not influence U.S.-China relations. The United States is assured by Deng Xiaoping that China will dispel all dark clouds in U.S.-China relations. Founded 10 years ago, U.S.-China alliance is now jeopardizing peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia and straining the world situation.

GROMYKO, HUN SEN REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA CITED

OW112014 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11 -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister, has declared that all attempts to use the various counter-revolutionary groups to change the situation in Kampuchea are just illusions. Nobody can revive the political corpse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang and its henchmen, he added.

by the Sino-U.S. alliance," he emphasized.

PAPER CLAIMS NATION ECONOMICALLY SABOTAGED

BK121212 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Phan Thanh: "The Enemies' War of Economic Sabotage Will Surely be Defeated']

[Text] At present the imperialists and international reactionary forces -- led by the reactionary Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and U.S. imperialists -- are colluding with one another to wage a frenzied war of economic sabotage against our country. Like the espionage war and the psychological war of ideological sabotage, the war of economic sabotage is a very important part of the multifaceted war of sabotage launched by the enemies against our country in all fields -- politically, military, security, diplomatic, economic, social and ideological, and the feelings and ethics of man.

to sabotage our economy.

In recent years the enemies have further accelerated their sabotage activities against our national economy.

In the economy as well as in all spheres of social activities, correctly combining and resolving the relationship between construction and protection constitutes a problem of a legal character in today's era. In our country, implementing this law strictly is all the more a problem of a very important and pressing nature.

Protecting the economy and production efforts is a wide-ranging undertaking that involves the need to ensure correct implementation of the party's economic line, viewpoints and policies; to constantly consolidate and perfect the socialist production relations; to develop the socialist production forces; to apply unceasingly new methods for management and technological innovations broadly to step up production, improve circulation and distribution, intensify control over the market and stabilize prices and the currency; and to ensure the constant expansion and strengthening of economic relations with other countries in the world, especially those of the socialist system.

This undertaking also involves the needs to counter sabotage activities by the enemies, combat theft and minimize managerial and technical oversights and the lack of responsibility that may result in damage to state property.